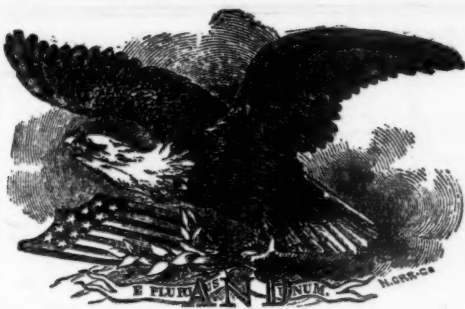


ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE situation during the past week presents one of those momentous transition periods when the elements are rushing to new combinations—when the pieces on the great chess-board of war are undergoing rearrangement preparatory to a new and stupendous game. There is every indication that the rebels, chagrined at the failure to annihilate ROSECRANS in Georgia, but still feeling the thorn he must be in their soil, so long as he holds Chattanooga, are preparing for another and still more determined movement to drive him out. Nothing could more plainly reveal the high value the Richmond chief set upon the possession of the position and lines which General ROSECRANS has gained, than the fact that, notwithstanding our heavy losses in the battles at Chickamauga Creek, and the loss of prestige which the Army of the Cumberland (beaten for the first time by BRAGG, whom they had already half-a-dozen times defeated) there suffered; yet the result, in the failure to drive ROSECRANS from East Tennessee, is regarded as equivalent to a rebel defeat and a Union victory. The Richmond *Whig* in an editorial article, under date of the 23d September, gives such pointed expression to this conviction that we put it on record here:—

"Situating as ROSECRANS is," says that journal, "the victory that does not disperse or capture his whole Army, is a lost opportunity. If he is permitted to hold Chattanooga, then our victory will be without profit, and we have only to mourn that so many brave men have died in vain, and chiefly that the gallant HOOD has sealed his faith with his blood. ROSECRANS must not only be beaten in battle, but he must be destroyed or driven from East Tennessee; otherwise the battle might as well not have been fought. If this stronghold is not wrenched from him now, it will hardly be hereafter. If he holds it, he holds a *point d'appui*, from which he may at any moment strike at the very vitals of the Confederacy. He holds a region pestilent with disaffection, that needs only the presence of a Yankee Army to ripen into full-blown treason. He holds the country that must supply meat for our Army, nitre for our powder mills, and coal and iron for many of our manufacturing establishments. The possession of that country is of indispensable necessity to us. It is the prize for which BRAGG is contending. Until he has won it we can but rejoice with fear and trembling over what he has done. Should he win, it will be the superbest achievement of the war."

To meet the massing of troops by which the rebels are preparing to carry out this design (to which JEFF. DAVIS has committed himself, by a declaration lately made by him in the Capitol at Richmond, that he will "snatch Tennessee from the Yankees if it takes all the armies of the Confederacy") the one resort is the powerful reinforcement of General ROSECRANS. It is gratifying to be assured that this work is being energetically pushed forward. Thus two great Armies are collected in Southern Tennessee, on whose shock, in a great measure, and certainly more than on any other battle, will hang the issue of the war. A fortnight has now passed since the battles of Chickamauga Creek, and it is not improbable that within the coming week the two great armies will have met.

Of the immediate situation at Chattanooga there is but little to be said. General ROSECRANS' Army is well massed at that place, and the completion of the line of earthworks and rifle-pits, which the rebels had planned and partly constructed for the protection of

the Southern approaches of the city, is being pushed on. There are two lines of defence on the road to Chattanooga, six hundred yards apart. All the dispatches from Chattanooga dwell on the strength of the position; and a declaration of Quartermaster-General MEIGS was the other day cited to the effect that it "cannot be taken short of a regular siege." We regard these views of the strength of the position as greatly exaggerated, and, besides, they have no bearing on the relations which the attack and defence would most probably assume. The facilities for turning Chattanooga are very great, and it is probably a movement of this kind threatening ROSECRANS' communications which will be attempted by the rebels when they feel strong enough, unless anticipated by a forward movement of the Union Army. Spite of opposing rumors General BURNSIDE still holds Knoxville. A dispatch to a Richmond journal from Bristol, Tenn., under date of September 28, states that the Union force burned the railroad bridge, at CARTER'S Station, twenty miles from Bristol, on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, on Saturday; evacuated the place, and retreated in the direction of Knoxville, the rebel forces pursuing. Their cavalry was stated to have occupied Jonesboro' on the 27th. Our latest advices from General ROSECRANS are up to Wednesday afternoon, when no offensive movement had been made by the enemy. The rebel lines are advanced within four miles of Chattanooga, and the enemy holds Lookout Mountain. Two flags of truce which General ROSECRANS sent in, asking permission to bury the dead and relieve the wounded, are said to have been refused by General BRAGG.

THE urgency of the situation which has compelled the War-Department to request the journals to withhold the publication of military movements, puts an stop on military speculation. Nothing has been developed as to the attitude of the Army of the Potomac; and we sincerely trust the rebels are as thoroughly ignorant of its position and prospects as we are. The tone of the Richmond papers seems to imply the expectation of an advance by the Union forces. "While events linger in Tennessee," says the *Enquirer*, "the situation in Northern Virginia has become critical. The enemy is preparing for a general attack on the lines of the Rapidan. In the past few days the enemy has been massing his troops and forces at Culpepper. His positions have been reconnoitered, and his encroachments on the railroad and river indicate very plainly the determination to fight. Large forces of the enemy already occupy the railroad between Mitchell's Station and Rapidan Station. There may also be observed from our position three lines of encampment in the neighborhood of Pony Mountain and Shephardsburgh. This latter division of the enemy's forces fronts the Rapidan in the vicinity of Somerville and Raccoon Ford."

THE Richmond *Examiner* says LEE's policy is the defensive, and that he awaits an attack by MEADE. The rebel army is said to occupy the strongest defensive position ever attained by it since the war commenced, and that, inspired by the recent rebel successes in the West, it is confident of defeating MEADE when he makes an attack. BUFORD's cavalry reconnaissance was looked upon by the rebels last week as the prelude to a general advance by the Army of the Potomac.

THE Richmond *Examiner* of the 29th contains a report, which is stated to have been communicated officially by General LEE, to the effect that "the Army of the Potomac was reinforcing ROSECRANS to

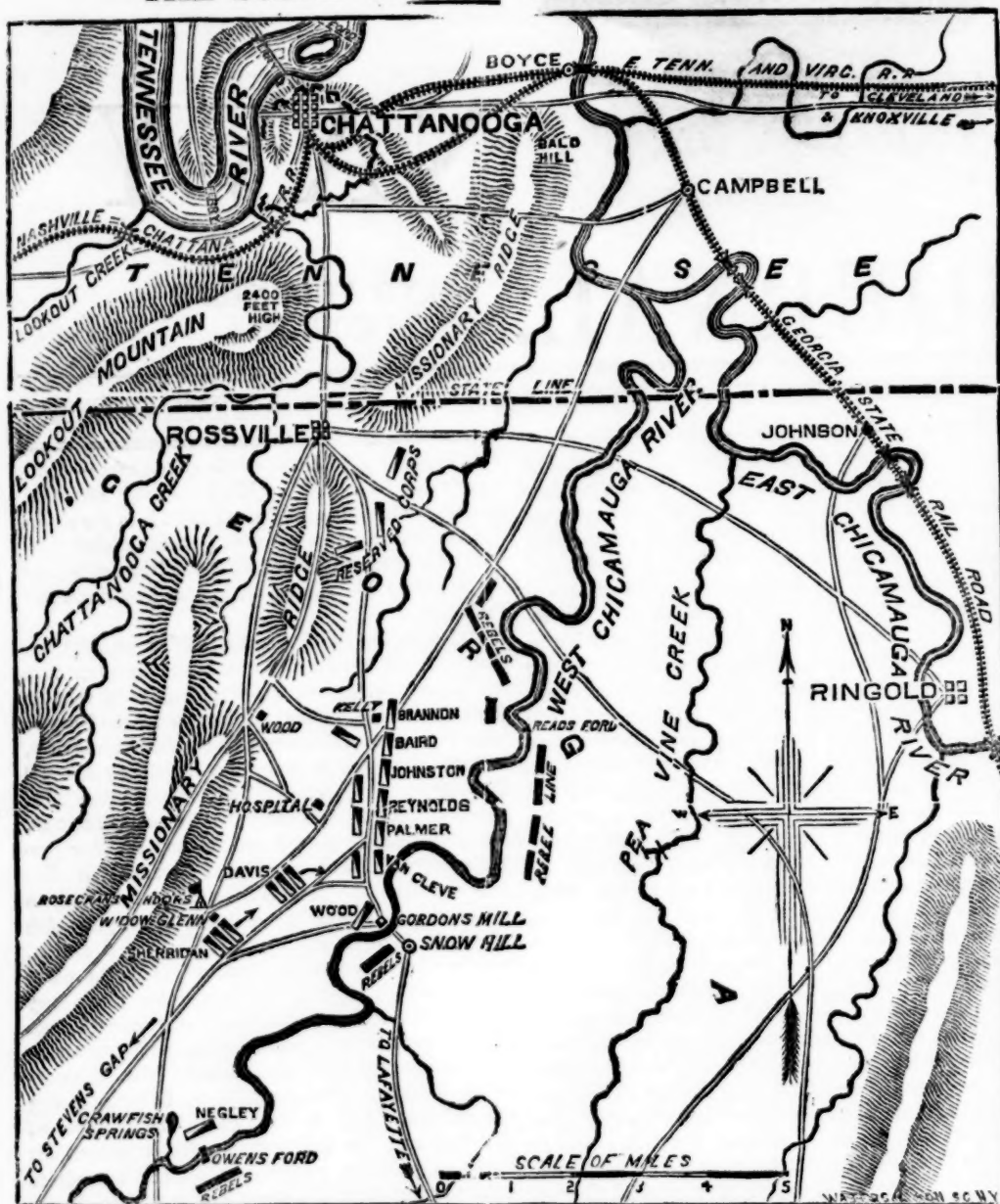
"the extent of part or the whole of two corps—Howard's and Slocum's." "We know not," adds that journal, "what amount of truth there is in the report so far as it relates to MEADE; but are satisfied that, if it has occurred, General LEE is advised of it, and will act as his military judgment best dictates." Probably!

THE situation at Charleston Harbor remains unchanged. Officers from Morris Island state that it is felt General GILLMORE has already done all that he could do, and that it only remains now for the Navy to enter on its part of the programme. At latest advices, however, there was no prospect of activity by Admiral DAHLGREN. A Charleston despatch to the Richmond papers of Sept. 29, announces that General GILLMORE, the first time for several weeks, had the day previously reopened fire on the ruins of Fort Sumter. Utterly worthless though Fort Sumter now is in itself to either the rebels or us, it is desirable to get possession of it; for it forms an important rebel signal station, whence they are able to communicate to the other works intelligence of any movement our forces may make in the harbor. The rebel batteries on James and Sullivan's Islands still continue greatly to annoy the working parties on Morris Island. General GILLMORE is hard at work remodeling Batteries Gregg and Wagner; and, in addition to the defences of Morris Island, he has erected palisades around his works to guard his position against any attempt to assault by the rebels. A gentleman direct from Morris Island states that, a few days before he left, seven deserters left there from Sullivan's Island. Their story is, that after the blowing up of the magazine in Fort Moultrie by one of our shells, and fully expecting a continuance of the shelling on the following day, the rebels made preparations for the removal of their best guns, with the intention of evacuating the Island. But finding the next morning that the shelling was not renewed, they concluded to wait a little longer.

THE advance into Texas, which met with its first repulse at Sabine Pass, is still an onward movement. For a fortnight or three weeks past Brashear City has been the base of concentration for the new expedition. Men and supplies have been forwarded as rapidly as possible by railway, while ordnance stores and ammunition in large amount have been sent by way of the Gulf to Berwick. At latest advices nearly the whole of the 19th Army Corps, under the immediate command of General WEITZEL, had crossed and camped on the other side. The 13th Army Corps, was to follow, leaving, of course, sufficient force to hold the base at Brashear. It is presumed, with the experience of the past, that an effort will be made, not only to accomplish the advance successfully, but to hold the Lafourche while the new movement is in progress.

FROM the Army of the Frontier we have good news. On Sept. 19, between Perryville (in Indian Territory, where Gen. BLUNT defeated the rebels under STEELE and COOPER) and Fort Smith, Col. CLOUD, with five hundred of the Second Kansas Cavalry, and ROBB's Battery, attacked two thousand rebels, under General CABELL, in a strongly fortified position, and routed them with considerable loss. The rebels retreated toward Arkadelphia. Five days later advices from Western Arkansas, say the rebels COFFEE and HUNTER are encamped on Cowskin Prairie with one thousand men. KIRBY SMITH is at Arkadelphia with the main body of the rebel army, which is said to number 25,000 men. General CABELL, with Texan troops and Arkansas conscripts, has joined him. Great dissatisfaction is said to exist with KIRBY SMITH. General CABELL is regarded as the best man in the State. A powder mill at Arkadelphia, containing upwards of 100,000 kegs of powder, exploded on the 16th. The loss is looked upon as fatal by the rebels.

THE SCENE OF THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.



THE BATTLE OF CHICKAMAUGA CREEK.

As the true character of the battle of Chickamauga Creek begins to reveal itself, it is plain that that contest must take its place in history as, thus far, the most memorable of the war. For the stake at issue was not the petty battle-field on which the contending hosts were marshalled, but the possession of a whole State—an entire theatre of war. The rebel military chiefs saw clearly that unless the Union Army could be dislodged from the region and lines of which the rapid and brilliant advance of General Rosecrans had given the National arms the possession, the fate of the Confederacy was sealed. To accomplish this supreme object, overwhelming forces were accumulated in Northern Georgia, and, in a position of their own selection, the rebels met the Army of the Cumberland in a battle whose tactics soon plainly showed a determination to plant the rebel army between the Union force and Chattanooga, forcing it out of the mountain region, and ultimately, doubtless, back on its base at Nashville. In this design, thanks to the cool courage of the commander of the left wing of the Army, they were foiled; and though the results of a battle which show on our side a loss of men and material double that of the first battle of Bull Run may serve, to some extent, as a salve for the late rebel defeats, yet the failure to achieve the end sought and the stinging fact that the Union force still holds the central citadel of the South, leaves them in the attitude of men who have been foiled and balked in their great design.

By Wednesday, the 16th of September, the Army had been concentrated on West Chickamauga Creek, about ten or twelve miles northwest of Lafayette, Ga., headquarters being established at a place named Crawfish Spring [see diagram]. The attempt of our advance to debouch through the passes of Pigeon Mountain, to continue the march southward, showed that the enemy held a strong position in our immediate front, beyond the Creek. General Rosecrans held the rising ground west of the stream (his left resting on Gordon's Mills) while the enemy held a similar position east of it. The intervening stream would of course serve the rebels to mask their movements, and it became necessary for General Rosecrans to watch with extreme wariness what the designs of the rebels might be. Reconnoissances on Thursday and Friday showed that Bragg was moving up parallel with

the Creek, massing his troops in front of Rosecrans' left-centre and left, with the manifest purpose of executing a turning movement that would place him between the Union Army and Chattanooga. To meet this, the Union General effected a corresponding movement of his force by the left flank, wheeling the whole Army back down the Creek. During Friday night, Thomas' Corps (14th) forming the centre of the Army, together with Johnson's Division of McCook's Corps, had moved to the left, past Crittenden's, thus becoming the left wing of the Army, and making Crittenden's Corps (the 21st) the centre. The two other divisions of McCook's Corps (Davis' and Sheridan's) were to move into the position abandoned by Thomas' Corps, but had not time to assume it fully before the commencement of the action of Saturday morning.

On the morning of Saturday, the Union line of battle, as formed, ran along the Rossville and Lafayette roads due north and south, the right resting at Gordon's Mills, the left at Kelly's House. On the extreme left, Brannan, next Baird and Reynolds, with Johnson in reserve in the centre, Palmer on the right of Reynolds, Van Cleve on his, and Wood's at Gordon's Mills—the line completed by Davis' and Sheridan's Divisions, faced a little east of south. Negley formed a defensive croquet at Owen's Ford, higher up the valley. Detached from this line, covering the Ringgold approach to Rossville, the reserve corps, under General Gordon Granger, was stationed, but not operating with the main column, can hardly be said to have formed part of the line of battle. [For whole line of battle see diagram.]

The early forenoon of Saturday, the 19th, passed away, without forewarning of the approaching conflict; but shortly before 11 o'clock the storm that had been brewing all the morning on the rebel side burst forth in the expected situation. At that time a long mass of rebel infantry was seen advancing upon Brannan's Division on the extreme left. It first came upon the second brigade, Colonel Croxton commanding, and soon forced it back despite its determined resistance. The two other brigades of the division at once came to its assistance, and succeeded in checking the progress of the rebels and driving them back; but their column being in turn strongly reinforced, they advanced again with wild yells. So powerful was the momentum of the assault that it pushed Brannan back to and beyond his position in

the line, thus uncovering the left of Baird's Division, which at once became fiercely engaged. The storm rolling from left to right fell next upon Johnson, and almost simultaneously upon Reynolds', who wavering at times, but again regaining their firmness, gave back a little, but again advanced, until the troops of Brannan and Baird, rallied by their leaders, came up once more to the work.

Then the order was issued for the entire line to advance, and nothing in military history exceeds in grandeur the charge of that powerful corps. Longstreet's men, from Virginia, were directly opposed to the troops of Thomas, and although they fought with stubborn determination, they could not for a moment check the steady march of those veteran battalions. They had already pushed the enemy before them for three-quarters of a mile, recovering all the lost ground and much of the material of war lost in the morning; and Longstreet was threatened with annihilation, when a new danger caused Thomas to halt.

While our left was driving Longstreet's corps, Polk and Hill threw themselves impetuously upon Palmer and Van Cleve, of Crittenden's Corps, who, failing to advance, left a gap between himself and Thomas. These divisions were speedily broken in pieces, and their complete rout was imminent, when Davis' division came to their support, and for a time restored the fortunes of the day. But the enemy, knowing that all depended upon his making a diversion in favor of the defeated Longstreet, massed nearly the whole of his available force, hurled it upon Van Cleve and Davis, drove the former to the right and the latter to the left, and entered boldly the opening thus made. In this juncture, General Rosecrans called up the divisions of Wood and Negley, and threw them into the gap. After a brief contest the rebels found themselves matched; an advance was ordered, and by sunset the original position of the morning was gained.

THE SECOND DAY'S FIGHT.*

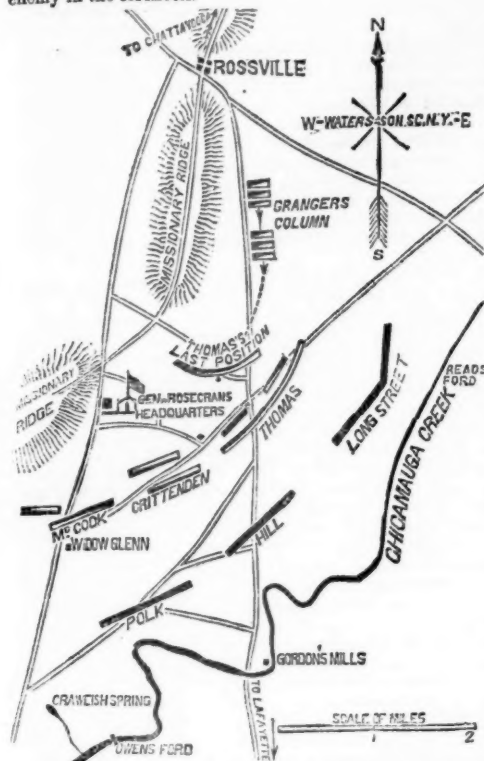
During the night of Saturday-Sunday, General Rosecrans made some changes in the disposition of his forces, and the line was so far withdrawn that it rested along a cross-road running northeast and southwest and connecting the Rossville with the Lafayette road. By this change the line was contracted by a mile, and the right wing caused to rest on a strong position at Mission Ridge. The different divisions were disposed in this order:—From right to left, one brigade of Negley, Johnson, Baird, Palmer, Reynolds, two brigades of Negley, Wood, Sheridan, and Davis, with the mounted brigades of Wilder and Minty covering the right flank. As before, Thomas held the left, Crittenden the centre, and McCook the right [see diagram]. Upon the right of General Thomas' line, as held by Reynolds and Brannan, was a slight rise in the plain, and from the top of this the whole field could be commanded. It was the key to the position. During the night Thomas' troops had built a rude breastwork of logs and rails for their protection.

The battle of Sunday opened at 10 o'clock in the morning, the enemy repeating the tactics of the previous day, by throwing themselves first upon the extreme left of the line, formed by General Beatty's brigade, of Negley's division, Thomas' Corps, and for two hours a fierce fire swept along the line of Thomas, who held it without budging an inch. Again and again the rebels, advancing *en échelon* by brigade from the cover of the woods into the open corn-field, charged with impetuous fury and terrific yells towards the breastwork of logs and rails; but each time the fiery blasts from our batteries and battalions swept over and around them, and their ranks were crumbled and swept away.

Meantime, as General Reynolds was sorely pressed, General Wood was ordered to march instantly by the left flank, pass Brannan, and go to his relief. Davis and Sheridan were to shift over to the left, and thus close up the line. Wood, though fiercely attacked by the rebels, succeeded in passing on to his destination; but Davis, coming up to fill Wood's place, was taken with great suddenness and fury, and pushed to the right in utter disorder. Simultaneously, the weak remnants of Van Cleve's and Palmer's divisions, exposed by the withdrawal of Davis, were attacked with equal vehemence on the right, and forced back in great confusion. The rout of the right and centre was now complete, and after that fatal break, the line of battle was not again re-formed during the day. The army was in fact cut in two—McCook, with Davis, Sheridan and Wilder, being thrown off to the right, Crittenden, except one brigade of Wood's, being broken in pieces, and Thomas, with his indomitable corps and Johnson's division of McCook's, remaining alone upon the left. But Thomas' corps also had been fearfully shaken, and retreat was now the only resort. Retiring his command, accordingly, he took up a new position along the base of Missionary ridge, the line being so formed that the left rested upon the Lafayette road, and the right at the Gap, represented an arc of a circle, and a southeast hill about its centre formed the key to the position. [See diagram.] Here were collected the shattered remnants of the powerful corps (not a fourth of the

* See diagram on the opposite page.

Army) which had so long breasted the fierce assaults of the enemy in the forenoon.



It was certain, however, that unless assistance should speedily reach it from some quarter, it must at length succumb; for the enemy, emboldened by the rout of McCook and Crittenden, was gathering his hosts to hurl them in a last mighty effort. At this crisis, Mr. CHELL's and WHITAKER's brigades, of the reserve corps, under command of General GORDON GRANGER, arrived. The fight now raged around the hill with redoubled fury. General THOMAS formed his troops in two lines, and as each marched up to the crest and fired a deadly volley at the advancing foe, it fell back a little way, the men lay down upon the ground to load, and the second line advanced to take their place, and so on in succession. Every attack of the rebels was repulsed, and the enemy, as night fell, abandoned the assault. And thus did twelve or fourteen thousand heroic men save from destruction the Army of the Cumberland. At night, General THOMAS fell back to Rossville, four miles from Chattanooga. Our loss in killed, wounded, and missing reaches twelve thousand, and fifty pieces of artillery and much material of war fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy's loss, also, is extremely heavy. Saturday's fight resulted in a drawn battle—Sunday's in a defeat, which was only saved from utter disaster by the coolness and courage of General THOMAS and his gallant command. And thus the battle of Chickamauga Creek, with its gloom and its glory, passes to record on the pages of history.

THE MEDICAL STAFF OF FOREIGN ARMIES.

PRUSSIA.

On the 12th of February, 1852, a royal edict was promulgated reorganizing the medical staff of the Prussian Army. By the first terms of this decree it is enacted that the medical staff shall be exclusively recruited from among the graduates of the Military Medical College of Frederick William, at Berlin. Before being received into the service the candidate must possess the degree of doctor in physic, surgery, and obstetrics.

Army surgeons form a distinctive corps under the command of the Surgeon-General-in-Chief, from whom emanates all orders relating to the medical service, and who alone has the general control and superintendence of all hospitals. Surgeons wear the same uniform as line officers of corresponding rank. Promotions up to the rank of Battalion-Surgeon are based upon seniority; for all others, upon choice from among candidates. The Surgeon-General-in-Chief is chosen from the nine Surgeon-Generals.

A corps of hospital-assistants (sanitary-companies), composed of intelligent soldiers of approved courage and character, is attached to the medical staff. They are instructed in minor surgery, and in the compounding and administering of medicines; are under the immediate command of the medical officers, and after having been duly educated in military hospitals, are attached to regiments, in the proportion of two or three per company. Their services have been found of great utility.

SARDINIA.

Under the first organization of the Medical Staff of the Sardinian Army, which occurred in 1832, the three departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy, were made distinct from each other, and the candidates to fill vacancies therein were recruited from among government scholars educated in the military hospitals. But in 1850 all distinction between physicians and surgeons was abolished, as also gov-

ernment scholarships in the hospitals. The pharmaceutical corps, which had been abolished by this new arrangement was, however, re-established in 1853.

The Physician-in-Chief, the two Medical Inspectors, the Pharmaceutical Inspector, and the Medical Secretary, constitute the Medical Board of the Army.

Candidates for admission into the Medical Staff must enter as Battalion-Physicians of the second class, and serve a year in some hospital before being attached to any corps. After two years' service they may be promoted to the first class without examination. For advancement to this grade two-thirds of the candidates are selected according to seniority, and one-third according to merit. Regimental physicians of the third class are selected by competitive examination from among the three oldest battalion-physicians. Promotions to the second class are based upon seniority; promotions to the first class, two-thirds upon seniority, one-third upon merit; and in either case only after having served for one year in the next lower rank.

For promotion to the rank of Division-Physician of the second class, candidates must have served two years as regimental physicians of the first class, and have given proofs of qualification in a competitive examination, at the close of which promotions are made according to the merit-roll. Promotions into the first class are made in the same way, from those serving one year at least in the second class. The forms of examination and the subjects ventilated there, are selected by the Medical Board of the Army.

A central Military Pharmacy is also established, but its Superintendent and two assistants are considered only as civilians, having neither rank in, nor any immediate connection with the army.

HOLLAND.

The Medical Department of the Dutch Army constitutes a separate corps of itself, and is presided over by an Inspector-General who is in immediate relation with the Minister of War. The Inspector-General, as the executive officer of the Medical Staff, has the sole and absolute charge and control of all the details of his department, acting also as adviser to the Minister of War in whatever relates to the sanitary condition of the army.

Surgeons are selected from among the graduates of the Military Medical College at Utrecht. Promotions up to the rank of Health Officer of the first class are based upon seniority; for all grades superior to that, they are founded upon choice among the most meritorious candidates. The pensions of retired officers of the Medical Staff, and that of their widows, are exactly similar to those of officers in the line of the same grade. Health officers are simply attached to regiments, though forming no integral portion of them, and are consequently rated as staff-officers.

In no army, perhaps, does the Medical Staff enjoy such independence of position and conduct as in that of Holland. Dissevered from anything like regimental subordination, and allowed to direct and control their own immediate departments with little or no hindrance, they may be considered as enjoying very rare privileges indeed.

ADDRESS TO NAVAL CADETS.

THE following admirable circular address, sent by the Secretary of the Navy to the applicants for admission to the United States Naval Academy, will be read with interest:

"Application having been made on your behalf for admission to the United States Naval Academy, you will find in the enclosed permit, a statement of the requisite qualifications for admission. Should you, on examination, show a fair proficiency in the branches of knowledge there indicated, and comply with the other conditions, you will be received as a midshipman, and become thenceforward an officer of the Navy of the United States. So great is the importance of this step, not merely to yourself, but to the public, that the Secretary deems it a fit occasion to call your attention to the obligations which you assume in this new and honorable character.

You will bear in mind, then, that the Government, in receiving you into its Naval Academy, undertakes to furnish you, at the public expense, with a superior scientific and practical education, under the instruction of thoroughly accomplished teachers. This is a privilege which, in the nature of things, can fall to the lot of but a small portion of the youth of the country; and it is one which, in all probability, many of the pupils of the Academy would otherwise not enjoy. It is, however, but the smallest part of what the Government does for you. In admitting you to the Academy, it secures to you an adequate provision, in a most honorable calling, for your future support; of which, while you live, nothing but incapacity or misconduct can deprive you. This great benefit, however, is not conferred on the pupils of the Naval Academy from any favoritism to them, but from great public motives. In the present state of the world, the safety and honor of a country require that a portion of the young men should be regularly educated and trained in the science and art of war. This is necessary in both arms of the service, but peculiarly so in the Navy. There are several instances in the land service of brilliant success on the part of chieftains who first entered the field in middle life; but the instances are much less frequent of distinguished naval commanders who did not commence their preparation in youth. This is the important reason for which the country has called the pupils of the Academy from their homes, and conferred upon them the above-mentioned enviable privileges.

You must, therefore, bear constantly in mind that these privileges, great as they are, are trusts for which the country

will hold you strictly accountable. Henceforward, your time is not your own; it belongs to the public. The Government takes you into its service in your youth, because your preparation for the active duties of your career cannot be safely delayed to more advanced years. So much scientific, mechanical, and practical knowledge must be acquired, that nothing short of diligent application, commenced in early life, will enable the faithful officer to obtain a thorough mastery of his profession. It is a great error to suppose that nothing is necessary to make a good officer but the physical courage required in time of action, and which is to some extent a natural gift. This, of course, is indispensable, but it is one only of the qualifications for the service. Beginning at the foundation, the thorough-bred naval officer must know something of ship-building, alike in wood and iron; not that he needs the knowledge of the naval architect, but he must be able to judge of the work both of construction and repair, and be competent to provide a prompt remedy for disasters at sea. He must be intimately acquainted with the rig, equipment, and handling of his vessel; must understand the navigation of the ocean by sails and steam; be familiar with the great currents of the sea and of the atmosphere; and have an accurate knowledge of the principal ports and harbors in every quarter of the globe. He must be thoroughly versed in every variety of naval armament, ordnance, and ammunition; a field of knowledge of which the limits have been greatly enlarged of late years, and in which still further advances are in rapid progress. Thus prepared in the lower branches of his profession, he must, by experience, gradually acquire on a small scale, and by diligent study of the lives and exploits of illustrious commanders, learn, as far as it can be learned in this way, not only how single ships are fought, but how great fleets are manoeuvred and led to glorious victories.

To attain these great ends, abstract science and mechanical art furnish but the lower instruments. Moral influences must lend their all-powerful aid. Beginning with the arduous task of self-government, of which the habit must be acquired by cheerful conformity to the discipline of the Academy and the subordination of the service, the accomplished officer must learn the great art of governing others over whom he may be placed in the public service. He must learn the lesson of command in the school of obedience. A fractious and intractable pupil, if he succeed in obtaining promotion, will be nearly sure to make an arbitrary and tyrannical officer. Treated, as you will be, with parental kindness at the Academy, nothing that you learn there is more important than the art of gaining the confidence and winning the affection of those whom you may hereafter command. The officer who acquires the good-will of his men by kind words and deeds, will be far more successful in enforcing the necessarily strict discipline of a man-of-war, than one who deals in rough language, oaths, and harsh treatment. It is related of a distinguished British naval officer (Lord COLLINGWOOD), that the most refractory seamen were transferred to his vessel from all the other ships in the fleet; not because his discipline was the most severe, but because it was at once the most gentle and the most efficacious.

The duties thus enumerated, numerous and important as they are, are not all that devolve on the naval officer. In addition to the skill appropriately belonging to his profession, it is necessary that his manners should be marked with courtesy and refinement, and that his mind should be amply stored with useful knowledge. In the service of a great naval power, he will, on foreign stations, often be called upon to appear as the representative of his Government. He will be brought into contact with the naval commanders of other countries, and sometimes with personages of the highest rank and consequence. On these occasions, the good name and consideration of his country are, to some extent, in his hands. Still more, he will sometimes be obliged, with little opportunity for deliberation, and no time to consult his Government, to decide important questions of the law of nations. It is evident that the most momentous consequences may flow from the degree of intelligence with which he may act on such occasions.

These are the reasons for which the country calls a selected number of her children, in the morning of their days, to enter her naval service. The common parent of all, she bestows upon them these enviable advantages in order to fit them for the various and arduous duties to which I have alluded. The young officer, accordingly, when he enters the Naval Academy, becomes the pledged servant of the country, of the whole country, bound by the strongest ties of duty and gratitude to serve her with fidelity and zeal. He is henceforward an officer, not of the State in which he was born, or in which he resides, but of the United States of America. He may have been born at the East or the West, the North or the South; but his allegiance is due to the Union, to the Government which has educated him, which has commissioned him, and which he has solemnly sworn to defend. Wherever the voice of duty or lawful authority may call him, there he will cheerfully hasten to sustain the honor of his country's flag, to protect her lawful commerce, to combat her enemies. It may be his duty to risk, perhaps to sacrifice, his life, like the naval heroes who shed undying glory on the American Navy in the last generation, in open war against a legitimate foe; or to follow a piratical searover, meanly fitted out by foreign cupidity for the work of devastation and plunder; or to pass weary days and nights in watching the ports of rebels in arms against their country; or to launch the terrific thunders of his broadsides on their fortresses—whatever the duty may be, it will be diligently, zealously, and heroically performed.

The character of the struggle in which the Government and loyal people of the country are now engaged, gives a peculiar significance to these considerations; nor can the Secretary forbear to allude to the all-important services which have been rendered by the Navy since the contest began. The outbreak of the rebellion found this arm of the service on a peace establishment, its squadrons widely dispersed; some of its most important home stations situated in the seceding States, and soon seized—too often with treacherous connivance—into rebel hands. Enfeebled as the Navy was by these causes, and still further by the necessary sacrifice of vessels to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy; compelled to call into the service, with urgent haste, a numerous fleet of vessels, not constructed for warlike purposes; above all, obliged, without previous preparation, to inaugurate a novel system of armature

the Navy has performed its herculean labors with an energy and success that reflect the highest credit on all belonging to it, officers and men, and which the Secretary takes great pleasure in holding up to the emulation of the young men at the Academy, who will hereafter be called upon to sustain the well-earned reputation of this branch of the service.

Especially let the young men, now entering the Navy, impress upon their minds, as the great lesson of the day, that of all the duties of a faithful officer, the first and foremost is that of fidelity to his flag—the sacred symbol of the Government which has trained him to its defence, and confided its honor to his keeping. Let him, as he sets his foot on the threshold of the Academy, form the firm resolve, living or dying, to be faithful to that great trust. Let him, in advance, steel his mind against the wretched sophistry under the influence of which a portion of the Naval officers in the rebellious States (but by no means all of them), deceived and misled, against their own better impulses, by the craft of politicians, have allowed themselves to raise a partricial arm against their country, employing the fruits of the education received at its expense and of the experience gained in its service, in aid of an unprovoked and cruel rebellion. Before he enters on actual service, the young officer takes a solemn oath “to support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign,” and the Secretary would earnestly impress upon the young men, on their admission to the Naval Academy, that no human power can absolve them from that obligation. The madness of the hour may cause a misguided man to forget that he has called his God so to deal with him as he shall keep or break his oath, but the time will come, even in this world, when the sin of perjury will lie heavy on his soul.

But the Secretary is confident that no one of the young gentlemen now entering the Naval Academy, or already there, will ever incur the foul reproach of betraying the flag of the Union. They will uphold it on every sea and on every shore, by every effort and at every hazard, in the storm of the elements or the storm of battle. They will live for it and fight for it—if need be, they will bleed for it. While it floats they will stand by it, and if it must sink, they will go down with it, rather than disgrace or betray it. The Secretary forbears to enter into any particular statements as to the studies, exercises, and discipline of the Academy. The intelligent officer, charged with the superintendence of the Institution, and who possesses the entire confidence of the Department, aided by his able and efficient associates, will, from time to time, call your attention to the various details of duty; and the Secretary confidently trusts, that under their guidance you will, by the faithful improvement of your great opportunities, prepare yourself for eminent usefulness and high honor in the service of the country.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE SOLDIER'S HONOR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—It is with pleasure that your able sheet has been and will be received by intelligent officers; and, if not intruding upon your time too much, I beg respectfully to state a few more causes of our military inferiority.

First, the three prominent motives should actuate those who engage in a military life—pride, glory and recognition. The first of these has been the most abused; and why? Because our Government does not sufficiently uphold it. Any one can, with impunity, put on an officer's uniform, of almost any grade, without being required to show his warrant therefor, or state to what corps he belongs, and why he is not with his company, regiment or corps. This should not be. The Government owes it to itself, to the Army and to the Nation, to make its uniform a *per se* passport to good society, and certificate of character. Look at the armies of continental Europe. An officer has the entrée to any society. The national uniform is the passport to the throne, and unless the Army of the United States is raised to that same standard it is inferior.

To accomplish this, positive orders from the War Department should issue, forbidding, under severe punishment, the wearing of the National uniform, unless the man has actual documentary evidence that he is what he pretends to be. This should particularly include cashiered, dismissed and registered officers. Uphold the pride of the soldier, and he soon begins to feel that it is a privilege to belong to the Army. Heretofore, he who could raise the most men, or had the most “cousins at court,” has obtained position for which he is not fitted, either by nature or education. Let such be made to understand that *merit* (moral and military) is the only road to position. Promote from the Army upon this principle only, and the Army will soon be the pride of the people.

It is well known that speculation has been, and is to some extent now, the motive actuating a certain class of officers enlisting or remaining in the service. Recent orders from departments show that the officials at Washington hold this same degrading view, by requiring an officer to make affidavit to certain statements of his. This strikes at the very root of military pride. A certificate upon honor should be the only oath required of an officer, and let disgrace be prompt and certain for him who is convicted of having falsely certified. Let the Government take the deponent at his pledge, and declare publicly that he is devoid of honor, and, as such, unfit to wear its badge, and you will soon find that a certificate upon honor is more reliable than an affidavit; nor are threats that, unless such prescribed returns or reports are furnished, pay will be stopped, of any more elevating effect than the oath. The Government endorses and upholds, by such orders, the principle that money is the primary motive that will make an officer do his duty. Let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that such a course is humiliating in its effects, and, as such, should at once be stopped. But let delinquents understand that they will not only lose their present position, but that the Army Gazette will have a complete record for the public to see and know why “So-and-so” is relieved from his position. It is a common practice among officers on leave to substitute their uniform for civil dress—and why? Because in the large cities you will find

a certain class of men wearing the National uniform of an officer who have either been deprived of their former position, or who never did serve: those whose vocation comes under the classification—living without visible means.

You, Mr. Editor, can do much to elevate the standard of the Army, by upholding those who deserve to wear the National uniform. Battle for that respect due the men and officers, who are ready to uphold their country's flag at all hazards, and you will soon see the wearer of Uncle Sam's coat take his regular 28-inch step with that firmness indicative of pride, and consciousness of maintaining the ground his feet bestride.

I must leave the other points, glory and recognition, for some future time.

A COLONEL IN THE U. S. SERVICE.
NORTH CAROLINA, Sept. 16, 1863.

NOTIONS ABOUT RECRUITING LANDSMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The privates enlisted in the Navy are classed in the following rates:—

1. Seamen.
2. Ordinary seamen.
3. Landsmen.
4. First-class boy.
5. Second-class boy.
6. Third-class boy.

Men embraced in the rates of seamen and ordinary seamen possess certain degrees of nautical knowledge and acquaintance with the technicalities which belong to the vocation of a sailor. To render their professional knowledge practically available, they must be in sound health and possess the physical ability of full-grown men.

The landsman should be a fully developed adult in good health, capable of performing the duties of a common laborer on shore. He need have no knowledge of the sailor's trade; but with stout limbs, a brave heart, and docile mind, he may soon acquire enough of the art and mystery of the sailor's vocation to be advanced to the rate of ordinary seaman, and of seaman.

A fully qualified landsman, on his first admission into the naval service, should be not less than twenty-one, nor over twenty-eight years of age. He should measure at least five feet two inches in height, and weigh not less than 125 or 130 pounds. The circumference of his chest just above the nipple, immediately after expiration, should measure not less than thirty inches, and immediately after a deep inspiration, at least thirty-three inches. But a man who is more than six feet high, or who weighs more than 200 pounds, is not adapted to be a laborer on board ship, although he may be in possession of vigorous health at the time of inspection.

Landsmen are the ship's laborers, and are valuable in proportion to their muscular force. They are employed to assist in working heavy guns, to haul them up to the ports after being charged, to trim them, &c., and also to pull and haul in working ship.

Now, if, for the sake of illustration merely, we estimate the average muscular force of an adult man to be equivalent to 150 pounds, and that twenty men of average strength are required to work a piece of heavy ordnance; or, in other words, an aggregate muscular force of 3,000 pounds, the efficiency of the gun's crew will be diminished in proportion to the number of pounds of muscular force it is deficient. If the requisite 3,000 pounds of muscular force could be concentrated in fifteen men, the fighting power would be augmented; but it would be lessened very much if it were necessary to employ twenty-five instead of twenty men to obtain the 3,000 pounds of muscular force required, because the greater the number of men about a gun in action, the greater are the chances of its being disabled by part of its crew being killed or wounded from the enemy's fire.

These notions have been suggested to the writer from seeing very many individuals of from 16 to 19 years of age, weighing from 90 to 110 pounds, received into the service as landsmen, and the practice of enlisting such persons, defended by a recruiting officer on the ground that these likely lads would be otherwise lost to the service, because he could not enlist them as boys.

It did not seem to occur to the gentleman, that to give the wages of an adult man to even a big boy of 16 years old was, in fact, an act of injustice to able-bodied men enlisted at the same rate of compensation, to say nothing of the impropriety of thus compelling the Government to pay an excessive rate for a part of the muscular power employed.

It seems that zeal in the rendezvous to increase the number of recruits has sometimes abated the discernment of the shipping officers in judging of the qualifications of the persons they engaged. A very considerable proportion of the large number of men discharged on account of physical disability soon after enlistment, is possibly attributable to such reasons.

It is to be inferred from the fact that the Government has established three rates of boys to be employed in the Navy, that a landsman on admission into the service is a fully developed man in all respects, and not a dwarf, or a boy under the age of 21 years. If boys answer, or can fill the places of adult laborers, it would be judicious to employ them, provided they can be employed at boys' rates of wages; but it is not economy to employ them with the full compensation of men. To rate a boy as a man does not make him an adult, nor confer upon him the muscular force of an able-bodied man.

NO NAME.

VOLUNTEER AND REGULAR NAVY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent “JUSTICE,” in the JOURNAL of the 12th inst., appears to be disturbed by the article of “R,” in a previous number, regarding the claims of Volunteer Naval officers to promotion above the rank of lieutenant. Now, while I consider “R” fully capable of handling the subject without my humble assistance, I would beg to inquire the reason for this great fear of volunteers in the Navy, when the system has been so successfully adopted in the other branches of the service, unless it be through dread of being entirely eclipsed by them. I do not mean to say this would be the case, neither do I believe it; but such would seem to me to be the natural conclusion of a disinterested person. If, as “JUSTICE” asserts, the merit is almost entirely confined to the Regular officer, what danger can there be of

the promotion of volunteers injuring his prospects, when to obtain such promotion it is necessary to be recommended to the Department by their superiors, who are themselves Regulars.

He mentions the fact of volunteers having been honored with commands, as though that in itself was promotion. Perhaps he would like to see all the vessels in the service commanded by Regulars—I would not. Far be it from me, however, to detract from the merits of the regularly-educated Naval officers; among whom I have many friends who are gallant officers, excellent seamen, and held in high estimation for their eminent worth. This, however, is not by any means universally the case. All that is asked, as I understand, is that the unworthy and incapable Regular may not stand in the way of the worthy, capable, and well-qualified volunteer.

We have now in our Army, Major-Generals, and good ones, who were entirely without military education at the commencement of the present rebellion. Was it easier for them to obtain the knowledge of military matters they now possess, than for a thoroughly educated seaman to obtain the requisite knowledge of gunnery and naval routine to fit him for a higher rank than lieutenant? I think not; but if such should be the case there will be none to promote, and the Regular will have lost nothing, while the volunteer will have only shown his incompetency. If, on the contrary, there should be one among them all qualified for a higher rank, then the Government does both itself and him an injustice in keeping him in an inferior position.

Great stress is attached to the Regular having suffered the martyrdom of the Naval Academy to obtain his professional education. It seems to me that the boy who, without any expense to the Government, fought his way up, step by step, from the lowest to the highest rank in his profession, maintaining it for years with credit to himself and profit to his employers, only entering the service when his country needed him, and retiring when his object is achieved, is entitled to almost as much consideration as he who owes everything to the bounty of his country, and who is assured of his position for life, with pension to his family when dead.

In conclusion, I wish to endorse the proposition to form a separate line of promotion for volunteer officers. This cannot conflict with the old line, and will undoubtedly tend toward a more rapid development of the talent and ability we believe is to be found among these gentlemen. I know that this project was favored by many of the best officers in the Navy—among whom I will mention Admirals FOOTE, DAVIS, DAHLGREN, Commodore WARD, and I understand the stout old hero of New Orleans, Admiral FARRAGUT. They have certainly had an opportunity of judging of its practicability, and their opinions are entitled to consideration. Let it be brought up then before the next Congress, supported not only by the friends of the volunteers, but by all the old line officers, and, if carried through, a system of friendly rivalry will be established of infinite advantage to the service, the officers, and the country.

YOUNG AMERICA.

WHITE PLAINS, SEPT. 19, 1863.

A STAFF.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The question relating to a staff for the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy (the PRESIDENT) and for the Commander-in-chief of the Army, Major-General HALLECK, has been often discussed by some New York, Boston, and Washington dailies, and the wonted amount of confusion is thereby thrown broadcast among the public. The names of several generals have been mentioned by the press as a staff of the PRESIDENT. I doubt if any of them are properly qualified for such an important position. They are rather fitted for a military council *ad latus* to the PRESIDENT. Such a council exists in Russia near the person of the EMPEROR; but it has nothing in common with a staff, with staff duties, or with the intellectual qualifications for such duties. The project of such a council here was many months ago submitted to the Secretary of War. A Commander-in-chief, as mentioned above—one fighting and maneuvering on paper—making plans in his office—unfamiliar with every thing constituting a genuine military, scientific or practical soldier—to whom field and battle are uncongenial or improper—to whom grand and even small tactics are a *terra incognita*—such a chief is at the best but an imitation of the English military organization, and certainly it is only in this country that obsolete English routine is almost uniformly imitated. Such a Commander-in-chief might have been of some small usefulness when our Army was but 13,000 to 16,000 strong, was scattered over the country, or warred only with Indians on the frontier. But all the great and highly perfected military powers on the continent of Europe consider such a commander a wholly unnecessary luxury, and not even Austria indulges in it now.

During the campaign against NAPOLEON in 1813-14, the allies were commanded by a generalissimo, the Prince SCHWARTZENBERG; but he moved with the army, and actively directed that great campaign.

The Continental sovereigns of Europe are born Commanders-in-chief of their respective land and naval forces. As such, each of them has a personal staff; but such a personal staff must not be confused with a general, central staff, the paramount necessity of which for any military organization is similar to that of the nervous system and the brain for the human body. Special extensive studies as well as practical familiarity with the use of the drill and the tactics of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, constitute absolutely essential requirements for an officer of such a staff. The necessary military special information also, as well as the duties, are very varied and complicated (see “Logistics,” by JOINT and others). This country has no such school of staff. West Point neither instructs nor provides the Army with officers for staff duties; and of course the difficulty now to obtain efficient officers for a staff, if not insurmountable, is appalling, and is only to be mastered by a great deal of good will, by insight and by discernment.

Many months ago, I pointed out, in the press, this paramount deficiency in the organization of the Federal Army. The Prince DE JOINVILLE ascribes General McCLELLAN's military failures to the paramount inefficiency of that General's staff. Any one in the least familiar with military organization and military science is thunderstruck to find how the

Federal military organizers deal with staffs, and what is their comprehension of the qualifications for staff duties.

It deserves a mention that engineers and engineering constitute what is rather a secondary element in the organization of a special or of a general central staff.

Plans of wide, comprehensive campaigns are generally elaborated by such general central staffs. In the campaigns of 1813-14, the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia were surrounded by their respective general, and not only personal staffs. With the Colonels DUBITSCH and TOLL, of the Russian general staff, originated that bold, direct march on Paris, whose results changed the destinies of Europe. Other similar, although not so mighty, facts are easily found in general military history.

WASHINGTON, 1863.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GUNS.

We make the following extract from a leading article, on the ordnance used by General GILLMORE in the bombardment of Fort Sumter, in the *London Army and Navy Gazette* of September 12th:—

"It may be concluded as certain, that the guns used by GILLMORE were PARROTT'S rifled ordnance. Their work has been effectually done. Had such guns been available in the trenches before Sebastopol, the allies would have made short work, not only of the Redan and Malakoff, and *bastion du mit*, but of the shipping and of the forts at the other side of the harbor. It must not be supposed that Sumter was a flimsy, gingerbread fort. It was constructed of a peculiar kind of hard, close brick, six and seven feet thick; the arches of the casemates and the supporting pillars were of eight and nine feet in thickness. The faces presented to the breaching batteries must have subtended at 3,500 yards an exceedingly small angle, and the elevation of the fort was low. But so great was the accuracy of the fire, that a vast proportion of the shots struck it; so great the penetration, that the brickwork was perforated 'like a rotten cheese'; so low the trajectory, that the shot, instead of plunging into, passed through the fort, and made clean breaches through both walls. Now the guns that did this work cost, we believe, just one-fourth of our ordnance, *cwt.* for *cwt.*; they are light, and very easily handled. The gun itself is finely rifled, with grooves varying from four and five in number, for small calibres, to six and seven for the larger; but as Mr. PARROTT is still 'experimenting,' no settled plan has been arrived at, and all we know is that the pitch is not so sharp as is the case in our rifled guns. The projectile is like the conical ARMSTRONG, and has a leaden sabot and coating—at least, it is coated and based with some soft metal.

"In this journal the attention of the Government authorities has been called again and again to the PARROTT and DAHLGREN guns. The Americans have constructed cannon of calibres which to us are known only as of theoretical and probable attainment, and they have armed batteries hundreds of miles from their arsenals with the most powerful guns ever used in war, which have been carried by sea and in stormy waters to the enemy's shores. Before such projectiles as these guns carry, the breaching of masonry, whether of brick or stone, is but a question of short time. And in face of these facts we are obliged to record that our scientific officers are of opinion that our 'best gun for breaching purposes is the old 68-pounder.' Why, we know what that can do! We know that at 3,500 yards its fire would be about as effectual as that of Mons. MEG. These trials at 200 yards are perfectly fatuous, if no other results than these, or such as these, be gained by them. It is of no use saying Sumter was of brick; it was at least as good work as most of our existing fortifications, and infinitely less easy 'to splinter up' than a work of granite or rubble masonry. In substance it resembled very much our martello towers on the beach at Hythe. Have we any gun which could breach one of these at 3,500 yards? Do, pray, gentlemen of the Ordnance Committee, bestir yourselves, and get us a gun with results. Let Mr. WHITWORTH or Sir WILLIAM, Captain PALLISER, Captain BLAKELEY, Mr. BASHLEY BRITTON, Mr. THOMAS, any one, give us a gun as good and as cheap as the PARROTT to begin with, and then we can rest content while you are going on with your experiments. One thing is certain—that any forts which may be assailed by such artillery as the Americans have employed at Sumter must be faced with iron plates. We are yet in doubt as to the mode in which stone works can be coated with iron; but it is obvious that mere masonry will not stand unprotected against the heaviest order of rifled projectiles. Do not let us pool-pool the Americans. If we are wise, it is the last thing we ought to do. Our artillerymen think they are wrong in the matter of the DAHLGREN guns: for breaching purposes they may be, but unquestionably the Admiralty would be rather nervous about the result of firing a 450-lb. shot against the side of the *Warrior*, at the distance of 200 yards, notwithstanding the experiments, which seemed to indicate that large shot with comparatively low charges of powder were inefficient. The authorities have had no experience of the effect of such shot as the DAHLGREN propel. They have not got the guns to discharge them. When next the Ordnance officers and gentlemen meet, let them apply their minds to the little experiments the Americans have been making for their benefit at Sumter."

SEBASTOPOL EIGHT YEARS AFTER BOMBARDMENT.

The following account of the appearance of Sebastopol and its neighborhood in the summer of the present year, eight years after the retirement of the allied forces, appeared recently in an English paper, communicated by a gentleman who had just returned from a brief visit to the Crimea:—

"On arrival at Sebastopol one is struck with the desolation that prevails on each side of the harbor. There are, indeed, a few guns still mounted on Fort Constantine, and the Russian ensign waves over it; but the other forts on the north side are crumbling to pieces, and not a gun nor a soldier is visible along the whole range of these once formidable works. At the entrance of the harbor are the few worm-eaten hulks lately raised by Colonel GOWEN, and off South Bay lies the admiral's steam yacht; while a few coast-

ers are lading with shot and broken shell, the *relique Danauum* of 1854-55, at the further extremity, and these are the representatives of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea in 1863. Landing at the quay, where no Russian officer accosts the suspicious stranger, a walk of two hundred yards leads to the hotel, kept by one M. WITZEL, formerly head-waiter of the club-house, the ruins of which are immediately adjoining. The rooms are scrupulously clean, and the green soup and young mutton are not the worse because they are the staple delicacy in a bill of fare of prodigious length.

"First in interest to the visitor here, as to many a distant fireside in England, must always be the British cemeteries. It is a task of several days to inspect them all, scattered as they are on so many hillsides, and several of them we were not able to visit; but it will be gratifying to the survivor of that memorable campaign to hear that of all we visited we scarcely found one that had received any injury beyond the unavoidable decay which eight Crimean winters must bring with them. This is in a great measure owing to the attention of Captains ELDRIDGE and CLIPPERTON, the late and present consuls at Kertch. Around each enclosure, small or large, low solid walls have been built, and are kept in good repair. On Cathcart's hill, though the grass has grown up over many of the flat tombstones, we only noticed one headstone that had been injured; it was one which marked the grave of a colonel of the 55th regiment, and on inquiry we found that it was blown down in a gale last winter. It splintered to pieces, and the words, 'Colonel, 55th Regiment,' were all we could collect. In the adjoining cemeteries, where some hundreds of our brave soldiers rest, it is gratifying to see that even the round shot, which eight or nine years ago some friendly hand placed as a border to his comrade's grave, remains undisturbed. What has been said of Cathcart's hill applies equally to the graves of the light division, and, in fact, to all the large enclosures. Wild flowers spring up luxuriantly about them all, and there is no appearance of any intrusion, either of man or beast.

"General PELISSIER'S head-quarters and Lord RAGLAN'S house are inhabited by Tartars, who have taken great pride in preserving everything that tells of their departed glory. The huts still surround Lord RAGLAN'S quarters which once sheltered his staff; a small tablet in the room where he died records the fact. Kadakoi and Balaklava are as quiet as the graves, some few small boats lying idle in the harbor, our quay rotting to pieces, and our huts now occupied by the returning Tartars, whose only occupation seems to be fishing for the treasure-trove, and sad mementoes of the awful gale of November 14, 1854. A bagful of sovereigns was fished up a few days before our arrival. 'Point Powell,' and 'Castle Bay,' in bold English letters on the rocks, still meet the eye, and several old barges savor still strongly of the Saxon.

"The field of Balaklava is now dotted with vineyards, and is by no means good galloping ground in '63. All our batteries remain much as we left them. The trenches can be traced for miles. They have fallen in, as might be expected, but every position is recognizable at a glance. Inkerman's Heights are thickly covered with brushwood, though the batteries are easily discerned; and the camps are also well distinguished, though the grass has grown over the paved streets that intersected the lines. The principal occupation of the Tartar women and children consists in digging for bullets, of which they find vast numbers in the crumbling soil of the batteries. Great quantities of grape-shot and shell still lie about the principal points of attack.

"If possible the desolation is more apparent on the north side than on the south side. You can traverse the whole line of fortifications and meet with neither soldier nor gun; the ramparts are falling into their fosse, the walls have sunk, though the general appearance is that of desertion rather than destruction. A new church has been lately erected in memory of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the Russian army, which stands well above the large Russian cemetery near the lighthouse. There are said to be three thousand inhabitants now in Sebastopol; we scarcely met thirty. The shops consist of a long line of open huts, on which English letters repeatedly occur and prove their origin. These cover the ground where Fort St. Nicholas once stood. Some few of the houses have been rebuilt facing the harbor, and we were agreeably surprised to hear one evening the strains of music, which brought out nearly one hundred well-dressed people to promenade on the terrace, where a naval trophy looks proudly down on the shattered town, but whence they came and whither they returned we never exactly found out. Music amid so much ruin jarred strangely on the ear.

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO ON HEALTH.—A physician named Dr. RICHARDSON has recently been making researches with regard to the effect of tobacco on health. His conclusions, which are founded principally on individual experiment, are as follows:—

1. The effects that result from smoking are due to different agents imbibed by the smoker—viz., carbonic acid, ammonia, nicotine, a volatile empyreumatic substance and a bitter extract. The more common effects are traceable to the carbonic acid and ammonia; the rarer and more severe to the nicotine, the empyreumatic substance and the extract.
2. The effects produced are very transitory, the poison finding a ready exit from the body.
3. All the evils of smoking are functional in character; and no confirmed smoker can ever be said, so long as he indulges in the habit, to be well. But it does not follow that he is becoming the subject of organic and fatal disease because he smokes.
4. Smoking produces disturbances in the blood, of the stomach, of the heart, of the organs of sense, of the brain, of the nervous filaments and sympathetic or organic nerves, of the mucous membrane of the mouth, and of the mouth, and of the bronchial surface of the lungs.
5. The statements to the effect that tobacco smoke causes specific diseases—such as insanity, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, apoplexy, organic disease of the heart, cancer and consumption—have been made without any sufficient evidence or reference to facts. All such statements are devoid of truth, and can never accomplish the object which those who propose them have in view.
6. As the human body is maintained alive and in full vigor by its capacity within certain well-defined limits to absorb and apply oxygen, as the process of oxydation is most

active and most rapid in those periods of life when the structures of the body are attaining their full development, and as tobacco-smoke possesses the power of arresting such oxydation, the habit of smoking is deleterious to the young.

7. In the main, smoking is a luxury which any nation of natural habits would be better without. The luxury is not directly fatal to life, but its use conveys to the mind of the man who looks upon it calmly the unmistakable idea of physical detriment.

8. But as a luxury tending to this condition, it is probably one of the least hurtful of luxuries. It is on this ground, in fact, that tobacco holds so firm a position: that of nearly every luxury it is the least injurious. It is innocuous as compared with alcohol; it does infinitely less harm than sugar (?); it is in no sense worse than tea; and, by the side of high living, altogether it contrasts most favorably. It is most antidotal to gluttony.

9. Tobacco may also be considered, in certain cases, as a remedy for evils that lie deeper than its own, and as such a remedy it will persist in holding its place until those evils be removed.

We wish space permitted us to do more ample justice to Dr. RICHARDSON'S inquiry. The striking paradox involved in his statement regarding sugar, however, requires explanation.

NAPOLEON'S NOTES ON CÆSAR.—It is well known that the present EMPEROR of France is writing a life of CÆSAR, which is soon to appear in print. A correspondent of the *Independence Belge* relates for the EMPEROR'S benefit the following incident, calling his attention to a work which he might find of some interest:

The writer says he had a hobby for collecting autograph letters of historical interest, and had purchased a large number of letters written by King JOSEPH and Louis BONAPARTE, which were sold after his death. This was mentioned to the ex-Queen CAROLINE of Naples (a BONAPARTE) while on a visit to Paris in the beginning of the reign of Louis PHILIPPE, who expressed a wish to see them. The possessor of the letters readily acceded to her wishes, and had an interview with the Princess, who asked him to dispose of them to her, saying she attached great value to them. Although unwilling to part with them, he said, "I understand, Madam, the family interest which makes you wish to obtain them, and take pleasure in offering them if you will give me in exchange a letter of your brother, NAPOLEON I." "I have something better than that to give you," replied the Princess, "my brother's letters are at Milan, but here are eight small volumes of great value, which I beg you to accept." This was a copy of "CÆSAR'S Commentaries," in eight duodecimo volumes, bound in calf, their dilapidated state showing the constant use that had been made of them. They had been read continually by NAPOLEON during his stay at St. Helena, and almost every page was covered with notes written by the EMPEROR'S own hand; in certain parts the text was positively hidden by the manuscript notes of the august commentator. The gentleman looked upon these volumes of a value far superior to that of any letters, and he had what he calls the want of tact to display his eagerness to possess them; consequently, when he returned with the documents to make the exchange, the Princess CAROLINE only offered four of the volumes. Looking upon a separation of these volumes as a literary crime, he refused to accept a part, and consequently received nothing. The Princess shortly after returned to Italy, and died not long after reaching there. Without doubt, the EMPEROR would have preferred to be informed of the existence of these volumes in some other way than the one employed, which shows the ex-Queen in a most unfavorable light; her ex-majesty making a species of merchandise of these valuable literary relics in a way little creditable to the family name and dignity.

CAPTAIN James MacMillan, of the 2d United States infantry, (Regulars,) was married to Miss Fanny Randolph, of Georgetown, Va., in St. John's Church, in that city, on Monday evening.

The aggregate of captures made by our Navy since the beginning of the war, amounts to thirty millions of dollars, of which \$100,000 thus far have been awarded to captors. Awards will be made more regularly hereafter and delays avoided.

MAJOR F. R. Clarke, 5th U. S. Artillery, is under orders to proceed to Boston, Mass., and take post there as Superintendent of Recruiting Service, and Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer for the State. Major W. H. Sidell, 15th U. S. Infantry, goes to Louisville, Ky., on similar duty.

As the facts in regard to the physical condition of our people, revealed by the recent draft, appear to have excited much astonishment, it may be well to call attention to the fact that about thirty-five per cent. of those who present themselves for medical examination, as recruits in the British army, are rejected on account of physical disability. When we remember that so large a portion of those who have sufficient confidence in their own physical condition to undertake military service prove unequal to its requirements, it will not seem surprising that a body of recruits, selected at random from the community, should reveal so large a percentage of men unfit to do military duty. The standard of physical perfection demanded for the army is necessarily greatly in advance of that required for the ordinary avocations of life; as many have learned, to their cost, who have undertaken, without due consideration of their physical capacity, to discharge the duties of a soldier. The army has suffered too much already in this matter, to permit any laxity in the preliminary medical examination of recruits and conscripts. Fewer men, but better, should be the motto.

ARMY PERSONAL.

WILLIAM A. James has been commissioned Quartermaster of the Eleventh regiment, R. I. M.

COLONEL William H. Seward, Jr., is likely to recover from his dangerous illness.

CAPTAIN W. S. Long, of Baltimore, has been promoted to the rank of Major, for meritorious conduct at Port Hudson.

CAPTAIN N. K. Bray, of Sussex, has been appointed to a Captaincy in the 33d N. J. Regiment.

SURGEONS Samuel M. Hamilton, U. S. Volunteers, and William Moss, U. S. Volunteers, have resigned.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Joseph C. Abbot has been made Colonel of the 7th N. H. regiment, vice Putnam, deceased.

SECOND Lieutenant Albert Jenckes has been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the Fourth regiment R. I. V.

FREDERICK Metcalf has been appointed Second Lieutenant in the Third regiment R. I. H. A.

CAPTAIN Joseph Woodruff, Co. K, 39th Illinois Volunteers, was killed on Morris Island, S. C., September 23d.

BRIGADIER-General J. W. Ripley, late Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, has been placed on the retired list.

MAJOR Thomas H. Halsey, Paymaster of Volunteers, has been ordered to the Department of the South.

CAPTAIN George T. Balch is assigned to duty in the Ordnance Bureau, as principal assistant to the Chief of Ordnance.

COLONEL Hays, of the Eighteenth Massachusetts regiment, was recently thrown from his horse, and his right shoulder dislocated.

COLONEL Washington Sewall, U. S. A., has left for San Francisco, California, where he will report to General Wright for duty.

MAJOR-General Hooker has left Washington to enter upon active service. It is understood that General Butterfield continues as his Chief of Staff.

SERGEANT-Major George L. Kibby, of the Fourth R. I. V. regiment, has been promoted to a second Lieutenantcy in the same.

THE officers and men of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers recently presented to General Gillmore a magnificent eagle, caught in Ossibaw Sound last spring.

BRIGADIER-General Doubleday and Brigadier-General Rufus King were in Washington in the early part of the week.

COLONEL Michael S. Donohue, of the 10th New Hampshire regiment, has received orders to proceed to Concord, N. H., and look after the transportation of conscripts.

DURING the absence of Major-General Schenck, Brigadier-General E. B. Tyler assumes temporary command of the Middle Department.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel C. C. Tevis, 3d Maryland Cavalry, is detailed to take temporary command of the north-western defences of Baltimore.

OVER 1,500 people are employed in gun shops and foundries in Providence, making Springfield muskets and Dahlgren guns for the Government.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Puff, of the 3d Regular Cavalry is to be tried before the General Court-Martial now in session in Washington, for fraud in the purchase of horses.

CAPTAIN Thomas J. Halsey, of Co. E, 11th New Jersey regiment, has been promoted to be Major of the regiment. Captain H. was wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville.

CAPTAIN Thomas Murdock, son of James E. Murdock, the actor, was killed at the battle of Chicamauga. He was on General Van Cleve's staff.

CAPTAIN Thomas Simms Dennett, Assistant Quartermaster in the Department of the Gulf, died at New Orleans on the 12th inst. He was a native of Portsmouth, N. H.

COLONEL McAllister, of the 11th New Jersey regiment, severely wounded at Gettysburg, has recovered from his wound, and will rejoin his regiment at an early day.

CAPTAIN J. W. Ames, of the Regular Army, has been appointed Colonel of a colored regiment just raised in Pennsylvania.

MAJOR Ulysses Doubleday, of the 4th New York Heavy Artillery, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3d United States colored regiment, now on Morris Island.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Enoch Steen, 2d Cavalry, and Major Edward W. B. Newby, 3d U. S. Cavalry, have been placed on the retired list.

CAPTAIN William M. Barrett, of Co. A, 8th regiment, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel, in place of the late Oliver W. Lull.

BRIGADIER General G. R. Paul, who was so severely wounded at Gettysburg, and has been remaining at Washington, is improving very rapidly. His sight is coming back to him very slowly, but surely.

LEAVE of absence until further orders is granted to Captain W. H. Lawrence, 14th U. S. Infantry, to enable him to take command of the 34th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry.

MAJOR Bruce Cameron, Paymaster U. S. Army, Captain John W. Magruder, 7th U. S. Infantry, and Lieutenant John H. Markley, 2d U. S. Infantry, have been ordered to appear before the Retiring Board.

A NEW locomotive, built to run on the United States military railroad, has been christened with appropriate ceremonies "John W. Geary," in compliment to the General of that name.

JABEZ Halleck, grandfather of Major-General Halleck, died last week at the age of one hundred and three years. He has been for many years a resident of Western, Oneida county, in New York State.

COLONEL Ulric Dahlgren, who was promoted from a Captaincy for his bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, has been ordered to report to the Secretary of War, as his wound will not enable him to take the field at present.

LIEUTENANT D. K. Montgomery, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as mustering officer at Gen-

eral Heintzelman's headquarters, and has been made Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department of Washington.

MAJOR-General Meade, accompanied by the Mexican General Cortez, on Monday reviewed the Fifth Corps. The weather was splendid, and the review passed off in a most satisfactory manner.

MAJOR C. W. Sees, aid to the Governor of Pennsylvania, and chief of transportation and the telegraph, died at Harrisburg on the 30th of September, after an illness of several hours.

FIRST-Lieutenant D. L. Montgomery, 17th U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to duty on the staff of Major-General Heintzelman as Chief Ordnance Officer for the Department at Washington.

Brigadier-General Fitz Henry Warren has been ordered to report to Major-General Banks, and will leave for New Orleans after a ten days' leave just granted him has expired.

DURING the temporary absence of Brigadier-General James Bowen, the powers of Provost-Marshal-General of the Department of the Gulf will be exercised by Colonel E. G. Beckwith, commanding Defences of New Orleans.

Brigadier-General H. M. Naglee has been relieved from the command of Norfolk, Va., and ordered to report to Major-General Grant at Vicksburg. Major-General Barnes takes command at Norfolk.

A GENERAL court-martial, convened on Morris Island, S. C., found Second Lieutenant Nelson Orchard, 52d Pennsylvania Volunteers, guilty of drunkenness, while on picket duty, and sentenced him to be cashiered. The sentence was confirmed.

LIEUTENANT Merriam, of the United States Volunteers, is engaged upon and has nearly completed a work for the press, to be entitled "Experiences in the United States Volunteer Service in the War of 1861." It will be made up chiefly of personal, biographical and anecdotal matters.

COLONEL S. H. Leonard, of the Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment, commanding a brigade in the First Army Corps, and who was severely wounded at Gettysburg, the effects of which he has not yet recovered from, has been temporarily detailed for duty in Boston harbor.

MR. Marcus L. W. Kitchen, of Newark, late Adjutant of the 1st N. J. Cavalry, has been promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 2d N. J. Cavalry, now in camp at Trenton. A brother of General Rere, and sons of Hons. T. J. Yorke and Peter D. Vroom have been appointed Majors.

THERE are now 2,497 men in the Dismounted Cavalry Camp near Washington. Within two months over seven thousand men have been returned thence to their regiments. The camp occupies ten acres of ground, and is commanded by Major Naylor, Second N. Y. Cavalry.

SURGEON Edwin Bentley, United States Volunteers, in charge of the 3d Division General Hospital at Alexandria, was last week the recipient of a handsome gold watch, suitably inscribed, and a chain, the gift of the stewards, attendants, and patients under him.

BRIGADIER-General Gillmore recently visited all the hospitals at Port Royal and Beaufort, taking the wounded soldiers by the hand and speaking kind words to them. The poor fellows were overjoyed to see him, and his visit did them a world of good by raising their spirits.

CAPTAIN W. R. Price, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, and acting Ordnance Officer Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, has been ordered by the War Department to report to Major-General Stoneman, Chief of Cavalry in Washington, for duty with the Cavalry Bureau.

THE following casualties among officers on Morris Island are reported:—Second Lieutenant E. A. Swain, Company F, 3d S. C. Volunteers, Sept. 14, typhoid fever; Sept. 7, First Lieutenant Jonah Libby, jr., Co. D, 3d N. H., contusion in breast by shell; Captain Coolay D. Baker, Co. I, 9th Maine, killed by solid shot, Sept. 9.

LIEUTENANT H. Williams, Co. D, 14th Brooklyn Volunteers, while riding on Saturday towards Rixleyville, was attacked by two guerrillas in citizen's dress and shot through the leg, so severely that amputation will become necessary. This affair happened on the west side of the Rapidan, eight miles from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac.

By special order from the War Department, dated September 23, Captain John D. Johnson (military detective) is relieved from duty with the Military Governor of the District of Columbia, and ordered to his regiment, the 10th New Jersey. The same order relieves Lieutenant Whiteside, of the 6th Cavalry, and Private Root, of the 10th New Jersey.

LIEUTENANT Wood, aid to General Canby, Chief of Ordnance and Artillery of the Department of the East, and Superintendent of the armament fortifications around the city and in the harbor of New York, has recently been promoted to the rank of Captain of the regular Army, with a commission dating from May last.

THE new French Consul at the port of New York, M. Gaudree Boileau, is a brother-in-law of Major-General Fremont, he having been married to a daughter of the late Senator Benton. Some years ago he was Secretary of Legation under M. Sartiges, the French Minister, when he formed the acquaintance of Miss Benton.

A PAIR of Government shoes was last week made in Boston for a Norwegian, a man of gigantic proportions. The size is No. 20, and the measure as follows:—Heel 16 inches, ankle 12 inches, instep 12 inches, toes 11½ inches. He is a color sergeant in an artillery regiment of the Army, and is at present at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.

COLONEL J. H. Potter, who was confined for a long time in Washington by a severe wound received at Chancellorsville, where he was taken prisoner by the Confederates, and subsequently paroled by them, has been exchanged. He commanded the Twelfth New Hampshire Volunteers, and now ranks as Major in the old Army.

CAPTAIN John Darrow, Eighty-second New York Volunteers, has been dismissed the service by court-martial "for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Captain James G. Hughes, same regiment, to be dismissed for similar cause. First Lieutenant John McHugh, Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Assistant Surgeon Henry Rockwood,

Fifteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, have been sentenced to be dismissed the service for similar causes.

GOVERNMENT has received information that Colonel Streight and all his officers and men have been removed from Georgia dungeons to Richmond, and are now treated as other prisoners of war. This change in their condition has been wrought by retaliatory measures adopted by our Government. John Morgan will be held for exchange for General Neal Dow.

THE President has pardoned and returned to duty Capt. B. J. McMahon, of the Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, who was convicted and sentenced to be shot for killing Capt. Andrew McManus, of the Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Falmouth, last May, in consideration of the gallant conduct of the accused while a prisoner at Gettysburg, and upon the recommendation of Major-General Meade.

COLONEL W. F. Lynch, of the 58th Illinois, succeeds General Burford in command of the post of Cairo. Dr. Derby, Surgeon of Cairo, is relieved, and will go East soon on a leave of absence. Colonel James K. Mills, of the 24th Missouri, commands at Union City, vice Colonel Fox, ordered to St. Louis on court-martial business. Captain Benson, of the 2d Iowa, commands at Island No. 10, vice Captain Gordon, who has gone to Nashville. Major W. R. Rowley has gone to Vicksburg to resume his duties as Provost Marshal of the department.

CAPTAIN William Brian, Third Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, who was wounded at the first battle of Fredericksburg, subsequently a prisoner at Richmond, and who lost a leg and was taken prisoner at the second Fredericksburg fight, has been appointed to the Invalid Corps, and is in charge of the West Philadelphia Hospital. Lieutenant Walters, of the same regiment, is also in the Invalid Corps, and is on duty with Captain Brian. He lost his left foot at the second Fredericksburg fight.

COLONEL W. G. Jones, who died of his wounds at Chattanooga on the 20th inst., commanded the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was about twenty-eight years old, graduated at West Point three years ago, and was one of the regular officers captured in Texas in 1861. He commanded a Pennsylvania regiment during the Peninsular campaign, and served with great credit during the seven days' battles. He was afterwards one of General Sumner's staff until that General's death, when he became Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio, at whose head he received the wound of which he has since died.

A GENERAL court-martial, with a full board of thirteen members, assembled daily in Washington for the trial of the mutineers of Campbell General Hospital, and such other prisoners as may be brought before the court. The details for the court are—Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Drew, President; Captain J. R. Stone, Judge Advocate; Captains Wm. F. Steele, F. C. Fox, J. E. Taylor, J. E. Comelin, G. M. Elbert, C. P. Misner, J. S. Donovan, S. S. Stevens, D. H. Cuyler; Lieutenants H. D. Horton and H. B. Converse.

WHEN Lee was in the United States service he was Colonel of the 2d Cavalry, and Major-General Thomas, famous for his services in the West, was Major in the same regiment. Both the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel resigning to enter the rebel service, Major Thomas became Colonel of his regiment by regular promotion. Under the new arrangement in the Army, by which the cavalry, dragoons and mounted rifles are consolidated, the 2d has now become the 5th Cavalry, of which General Thomas remains the Colonel, while he holds the additional rank of Major-General of Volunteers. His corps consists of Rousseau's, Reynolds's, Brannan's and Negley's divisions.

THE following is a list of Union Surgeons and Chaplains confined in Libby Prison:—SURGEONS.—W. V. Houston, 122d Ohio, captured June 15th; W. F. McCurdy, 87th Pennsylvania, June 15th; Allston W. Whitney, 13th Mass., June 20th; W. A. Rodgers, 3d Tennessee, June 19th; Wm. Spencer, 73d Indiana, April 30th; J. L. Morgan, 10th Massachusetts, May 13th; C. E. Goldsborough, 5th Maryland, June 15th; H. L. Pierce, 5th Maryland, June 15th; Lewis Applegate, 102d New York, July 2d; T. C. Smith, 116th Ohio, June 15th; A. A. Mann, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, June 18th; R. P. McCandless, — Ohio, June 15th; A. S. Looker, 6th Illinois Cavalry, May 20th; C. T. Simpers, 6th Indiana, June 15th; F. M. Patten, 12th Virginia, June 15th; O. Nellis, 2d Virginia Cavalry, July 19th; W. B. Myers, United States Navy, steamship Georgia, May 14th; W. F. Bowler, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, June 15th; J. L. Brown, 116th Pennsylvania, June 15th; — Ketchum, 83d New York, June 20th; D. B. Wren, 75th Ohio, June 20th. CHAPLAINS.—James Harvey, 110th Ohio; C. C. McCabe, 122d Ohio; George H. Hammer, 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry; E. C. Ambler, 67th Pennsylvania; E. W. Brady, 116th Ohio; Jos. Brown, 6th Maryland; — Everhart, 87th Pennsylvania; Oliver Taylor, 5th Michigan Cavalry; Lewis N. Landrie, 5th New York Cavalry. The chaplains mostly belong to General Milroy's command, captured at Winchester.

NAVY PERSONAL.

ADMIRAL Farragut continues to be the recipient of marked attentions in this city and elsewhere.

THE funeral of Acting-Master's-Mate Alfred P. Mathews, accidentally killed a short time since, took place in Washington on Sunday last.

AMONG recent appointments to the Naval Academy is that of Park Benjamin, Jr., eldest son of Park Benjamin, the author.

MASTER Augustus S. Foote, of New Haven, son of the late Admiral Foote, has been appointed, by the President a midshipman in the Naval Academy.

FROM deserters and other sources we learn that the naval officers captured on the 8th inst. are now in the Charleston jail, having been removed from Fort Sumter. They were in good health and spirits and anxious to be released.

A LARGE detachment of marines, in charge of Lieutenant H. C. Cochran, arrived at the Boston Navy Yard last week, from Washington, Philadelphia and New York barracks. They are intended for the United States frigate *Niagara*, and

will be commanded by Lieutenant Baker of the United States Marines. The *Niagara* will soon go into commission at Boston.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

Moseby, now a Lieutenant-Colonel, has recovered from his wounds, and led the recent raid upon Burke's Station.

HOWELL Cobb has gone to Atlanta, Georgia, where he has been assigned the duty of raising eight thousand men for service in that State, and where he has been put in command of the whole State force.

A RIFLED 8-inch breech-loading gun, after Maine's pattern, has recently been made and tested at the Trenton, N. J., Locomotive Works. The local papers represent the trial as successful.

It is calculated that the expenditure of the Quartermaster's Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, will amount to somewhere in the neighborhood of \$375,000,000 or \$400,000,000. The Clothing Bureau alone will swallow upward of \$100,000,000.

THE Savannah *News* of a recent date says:—"Lieutenant Capal, of Richmond, has been commissioned and sent as Commissioner to Ireland, to represent the Confederate cause in that country, and counteract the influence brought to bear by the Lincoln Government, to induce them to enlist in the Yankee crusade."

THE wife of Major-General Rosecrans, who for several weeks has been the guest of her brother, William Hegeman, Esq., of New York, at his mansion at Llewellyn Park, New Jersey, was honored with a serenade by the residents of that place on the evening of the 28th. A flower-stand and aquarium were also presented to her—Theodore Tilton making the presentation speech. The occasion was a pleasant one.

GENERAL William Preston, one of the rebel Generals wounded at the Chickamauga battle, was the former United States Minister to Spain. His first act in the service of the rebel Confederacy was to visit Richmond as a Commissioner from the secession State government of Kentucky, which was formed by a so-called Sovereignty Convention which met at Russellville.

In concurrence with an opinion given by the Judge-Advocate-General, the Governor of Rhode Island orders commandants of militia companies to require their commands to meet for drill twenty-six times in each and every year, on such days as said officers may appoint, and they are empowered to assess as a fine for non-attendance the sum of fifty cents.

THE statement going the round of the press that 118,000 men were absent without leave from the Army of the Potomac alone—in other words, had deserted—is declared to be incorrect. From the figures in the Provost Marshal General's office, it is ascertained that on the 1st of July, 1863, there were but 92,789 deserters from all the armies in the field. Since the establishment of the Bureau of Deserters, over 15,000 of these "skulkers" have been turned over to their regiments.

A GENERAL order from Brigadier-General Gillmore, dated September 17, states that it has come to the knowledge of the Brigadier-General Commanding that detachments of colored troops, detailed for fatigue duty, have been employed, in one instance at least, to prepare camps and perform menial duty for white troops. Such use of these details is unauthorized and improper, and is hereafter expressly prohibited. Commanding officers of colored regiments are directed to report promptly, to these headquarters, any violations of this order which may come to their knowledge.

A PETERSBURG, Va., paper of the 16th, says:—"Major-General George E. Pickett, Confederate States Army, the hero of Gettysburg, was united in matrimony yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's church, to Miss Sallie Corbell, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of John D. Corbell, Esq., of Nansemond county, Rev. Mr. Platt, the Rector, officiating. The bridal party took the four o'clock train for Richmond, where a short respite from military duties will be observed. A salute of twelve guns was fired in honor of the event, by a battery attached to the General's command on Dunn's Hill.

It is stated that the Government at the present time has on hand in the different arsenals throughout the country, seven hundred thousand stand of arms, five hundred thousand of which are effective. The number is rapidly increasing, the Springfield manufactory alone turning out 25,000 rifled muskets every month. Under the contract made by Secretary Cameron, nearly two years ago, with private parties, for 200,000 rifled arms, only 25,000 have as yet been delivered to the Government—the muskets manufactured by contract costing one-third more than those made at Springfield. There are also on hand about 2,400 24 and 32-pounder smooth-bore cannon, which are rapidly being converted into effective guns by the rifling process.

THE New York correspondent of the London *Times*, writing under date of August 28th, makes the following suggestion in regard to a new method of raising an army:—"It might be worth the while of the Government, if it needs conscripts so sorely as it pretends, to station two or three regiments and a few pieces of artillery in the immediate vicinity of Wall street, William street and Exchange place. Every day from 11 o'clock until 2 or half-past 2, there are congregated at the corners of those streets from 500 to 600 men, mostly young and vigorous, in the very pride and flower of life, who are engaged in gambling in stocks and shares. This place is a perfect Babel for the uproar and confusion of tongues, and a worse than Homburg or Baden Baden for demoralization and cupidity. The people who frequent those purlieus are of no use to the community. They add nothing to the national wealth. They are as sordid as thimble-riggers, and have as little heart or conscience as the scrip in which they speculate. Why should not General Dix make a beginning by impressing the whole gang and sending them off to the Army of the Potomac?"

A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE REBELLION has appeared from the office of the Coast Survey, in the form of a map on which are marked in colored lines the boundaries of the rebel

territory in July, 1861, and that to which it is at present limited. The contrast between the two is striking, as well as the comparison of population between the loyal and the rebel States, marked upon the margin of the map. By this it appears that the former number 22,209,403 freemen, and 443,541 slaves, and the latter 5,281,917 freemen, and 3,510,219 slaves, counting with them the whole of Louisiana and Tennessee.

THE HASLAR GUNBOATS—THE HISTORY OF A ROTTEN FLOTILLA.—During the Russian war, a famous lot of gun and mortar-boats were ordered to be built, at great expense, for the British navy. This flotilla was termed "the best legacy" of the Russian war, the only solid advantage that remained "to us after all our experiments. We had not only learned that a maritime Power requires other vessels besides line-of-battle ships, but we had actually got a strong fleet of these vessels ready built for any future emergency. There they were all hauled up safe and sound, all paid for, and fit to be launched at an hour's notice in strength sufficient to sweep the channel of an enemy." But, alas for such expectations! The flotilla was hardly built before some of the vessels began to fall to pieces, and eventually all of them proved as bad. One who has lately seen some of them now lying in the Haslar Yard, says "that on those Haslar slips lie vessels which, in 1855, were spick and span new, and through which you may now kick your foot with the greatest possible ease. This is literally true; you may actually stand beside one of these terrible engines of war, and send your toe through it as if it were tissue paper. Nay, more; a little while back the officials at Whitehall wanted a specimen of the wood of which these rascally boats were constructed, and the shipwrights cut out five different pieces before they could get one which would hold together sufficiently to bear being sent to London. Two of these precious craft actually tumbled into a heap of rottenness while being hauled up to their berths. Yet it is but a few years ago since the last of Sir FRANCIS DRAKE's ships was used as a Thames barge, and was sound and whole down to the very end." The same writer does very well, in view of the facts he relates, to suggest to his patriotic countrymen not to be "over hard upon American 'shoddy-mongers.'" "Let us first of all," he says, "cast the beams of those gunboats out of our own eyes before we are so sharp upon the notes in our neighbor's." An attempt was made to save the rotten fleet, and any quantity of money was thrown away in repairs. All without avail. Two of the vessels after a time were condemned and taken to pieces, and even now fragments of their poor rotten skeletons may be met with in obscure corners of the Haslar Yard, each fragment forming part of a tale of fraudulent copper bolt fastenings and sappy timbers. Forty-seven are still on the blocks, and six more are in process of building. A recent inspection of these has resulted in an order condemning seventeen of them to be broken up, fifteen to be surveyed further for sale or breaking up, directing nine to be held for repairs, and two to be fitted for coal depots. An inglorious fate for "the best legacy of the Russian war"—the flotilla which was to have "strength sufficient to sweep the Channel of an enemy."

The above list only includes the Haslar gunboats, but in addition to these there are some 110 others of the same class of vessels afloat in the home ports and on foreign stations, all of which must be looked upon by the light of present experience as possessing a still more unfavorable average of condition than even those quoted above. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that we hear complaints of the somnolence of the Admiralty, and the inefficiency of the present system of dockyard administration.

CAPTAIN COLES ON IRON-CLADS.—Captain COLES writes a letter to the *Times*, discussing, among other things, the fight between the *Atlanta* and *Weehawken*. He says:—

"Without supposing either of these iron-clads to be a perfect specimen of the class to which it belongs, we know that the *Atlanta* was at least three times as large as the *Weehawken*, carried three times the number of guns, and that the Confederates had such confidence in her powers that they felt certain of capturing two of these turret ships and doing great damage to the Federal fleet. But instead of this, she was captured by one turret ship in the short space of 15 minutes, from the effect of only five shots.

"If the *Weehawken*, with one turret, and two 15-inch guns, throwing shot of 440 lbs. weight, took the *Atlanta* in 15 minutes, how long will it take the *Roanoke*, with three turrets and six guns of the same calibre, to capture or destroy any broadside-port iron-clad that we have, armed with smooth-bore 68-pounders or breech-loading rifled 110-pounders (of professedly inferior power), being at present, the heaviest guns which we have for service in the navy?"

"It strikes me that this is a very serious matter; for while the Americans are manufacturing these 440-pounders at the rate of one per day, and are daily gaining experience in their application to the purposes of naval warfare, we have not as yet got beyond a trial gun, and have not a ship afloat that can carry it.

"The Americans have thoroughly accepted the necessity of having these heavy guns, and of having ships of special construction to carry them. The Danes have a turret ship, built in England, at sea, and other foreign Governments are having them rapidly built in our yards.

"The Americans stole a march on us at the commencement of the last war, and it is a matter of history how our navy suffered in consequence. War is, I trust, far distant, but for war a nation like ours should at all times be prepared; and in the event of such a misfortune befalling us, we ought at least to be able to feel some confidence that our beautiful and costly iron-clads, which we have made our pride and boast, would be able to engage on equal terms a smaller turret ship."

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY.—The *Mechanics' Magazine* complains bitterly of the weakness of the present condition of the British Admiralty, comparing it unfavorably with that of France. It contends that the blunders and the inefficiency of this Board give rise to a dangerous misunderstanding in France itself. "Ill-informed people amongst the French—judging England by what they see at home—fancy that the Admiralty is the true represen-

tative of England's power." The main source of this weakness it finds in the fact that of the six Lords of the Admiralty, two are members of Parliament professionally unconnected with the Navy, and the other four are exclusively and simply captains of men-of-war. Not one of the other important specialties composing the naval establishment of a nation is represented at the Board. The four naval commanders are in the majority, and are the actual "masters of the situation." The other branches of maritime affairs—such as hydraulic works, ship-building, ordnance, sanitary, and other matters—are, one and all, utterly unrepresented at the Board. The *Magazine* declares that, both in quantity and quality, the work performed is behind that of the French, who have beaten England in the race of progress toward improved means of attack and defence; who have forced it twice to reconstruct its Navy; who have forced it to improve its artillery; who have thus successfully encountered it in what it vainly imagined was its own ground—the application of steam and of iron to naval construction and warfare. The life of the Admiralty, it says, seems to be passed in a deep and peaceful slumber, only occasionally disturbed by intermittent and sudden rousings by the House of Commons. At the end of every seventh year, the *Sleeping Beauty* of Somerset House is subject to a short period of wakeful, and even feverish anxiety, to again subside into the enchanted seven years' sleep.

EXTRA SURGICAL AID ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—A correspondent holding a prominent and very responsible position in the Army writes as follows to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, on the subject of extra surgical aid on the battle-field. The want of some systematic plan has been a source of great evils in this connection, much to the annoyance of the Regular Army Surgeons, and to the injury of the wounded soldiers:—

"As a sequel to your article on 'extra surgical aid,' why do you not urge that the Governors select men of good professional standing, and not deluge us with a lot of he and she quacks, with now and then a decent man interspersed, as they have done heretofore. The majority of men heretofore sent us have had more pretensions than brains, more impudence and mendacity than skill and politeness. Many of the really educated men, too, seem to think that we must at once relinquish our knives, handing them over to them. For one, I always, in civil and military practice, claim the right to have absolute dictation over my own patients. If a new man offers to assist me, and I need his help, I welcome him, but I don't propose to hand over to him the direction and act as his assistant, unless, indeed, he is some prominent surgeon, whose skill is well known. It is not human to expect it, and the men who, unknown to fame except in their own county, come down to us, expecting us to play second fiddle to them, while they attend our patients, and find out their mistake, and then go home and talk about 'Army butchers' and 'conservative surgery,' simply write themselves down asses. The sour grapes are too evident. Of course they can get a lot of kind-hearted reverends and sympathizing old maids to back them up in their terrible yarns, but whoever saw a homeopath, or any other quack, who did not have the same backers? For my part, I always suspect a doctor whose reputation depends on preachers and old women."

THE LESSONS OF OUR WAR.—The London *Times* closes a discussion of these topics as follows:—

"We find two great principles steadily preserved in American practice. In artillery, the calibre of the gun and the weight of the shot are made as great as possible; in ship-building, the turret pattern prevails over every other. These principles, too, would appear to be in some degree connected, if we are to assume—that what has not yet been proved—that only turret ships can carry very heavy guns. But neither one principle nor the other has yet been recognized in this country. We are building turret ships, it is true, among other models; but we have not given them any preference, while such a thing as a 400-pounder or 500-pounder gun has not been conceived. Our artillerymen, indeed, have explicitly condemned the very doctrine on which the DAHLGREN system of ordnance is based—that of throwing heavy projectiles with low velocity—and prefer to rely on velocity rather than weight. It must be remembered, however, as explanatory, in some degree, of the contrast between the two systems, that the Americans are shaping all their efforts according to the exceptional requirements of a special emergency. They build their ships for coast work and harbor service only. It is by no means certain that any one of the iron-clads engaged in the siege of Charleston could be sent to sea with safety. They were intended only for such work as they have been performing, whereas the conditions of our experiments are far more extensive. Nevertheless, until our inquiries have been aided by further evidence, it would be unwise to assume that we are right or that the Americans are wrong. The iron-clads were once beaten off by the Charleston forts. They have now been more successful, but it seems as if the shore batteries left them only an inferior part in the performance. Before we can form, however, any safe conclusions, it will be necessary to ascertain with accuracy what means were employed on each occasion by either side, and in what respects either the attack or defence had improved or degenerated between the first assault and the second. At present we see that the assailants have not only gained considerable advantages, but have achieved a very remarkable feat. If Fort Sumter were a good specimen of a modern fort, we should say that forts had been fairly beaten by guns; but we know that the fort was only a piece of patchwork, and we are by no means sure that it was effectively armed. We therefore suspend our judgment, and content ourselves with indicating the successive incidents which this war produces for our instruction and guidance."

THE electric light has been adapted for surgical purposes. A great difficulty in many operations is the want of light, and by means of a small vacuum tube, bent into a helix or screw, a kind of luminous cylinder is formed, which may be introduced in very narrow cavities. Carburetted hydrogen, carbonic and hydro-chloric acid are used in the vacuum tube to produce whiteness in the light.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to enquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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THE GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

ALL the indications go to show that, for the future, the main weight of military operations will centre on the Armies in Tennessee. There has been, in fact, virtually a transfer of the chief theatre of war from Virginia to the centre zone. The rebels feel that until they regain possession of Chattanooga and the mountain system of Eastern Tennessee, the Confederacy is menaced in its most vital part; and although chagrined at the failure to throw General ROSECRANS from the region, they are now accumulating troops for a fresh and more energetic effort. The National Government, on its part, alive at length to the supreme importance of preserving the positions and lines which General ROSECRANS has gained, is rapidly sending forward to that commander powerful reinforcements. We may, therefore, look forward to a speedy renewal of the onward movement. This ought to be inaugurated as soon as possible, for a successful advance upon Northern Georgia, with a force sufficient to retain possession of the key-point of that district is an absolute necessity of military success. We need hardly say that such an advance can be attended by permanent results, only by a strict adherence to correct strategical principles, and only by being made at each decisive point in force proportioned to the exposure of that point to attack, and its connection with the general position.

The importance of Chattanooga, including under that name the whole region now the sphere of operations, is geographical and artificial; geographical in this, that the mountains of the Blue Ridge, which render extremely difficult any operations across them from Western Virginia or Tennessee into Eastern Virginia, or North Carolina, here fall into the plain. These mountains consist of a double chain; the Blue Ridge proper, extending northward from latitude 34° to the Potomac—Rome being 34° 10', Dalton and Lafayette 34° 45', and Chattanooga 35°—and the Alleghany Mountains extending from Cumberland Gap in latitude 36° 30' to the Potomac. In the valley between them lie the Shenandoah and the Tennessee. The James and the Kanawha rise also in the summit point of this valley, and, bursting through the mountain gaps, pour their waters, the one into the Atlantic, the other into the Mississippi.

The possession of these mountains and the valley between them depends upon the possession of their flanks. The most important flank is the centre of the line now occupied by the rebels, which, resting with its right on the sea, follows the Rappahannock and Rapidan to the mountains, runs southwest through this valley to the Southernmost point of the Tennessee at Warrenton, and thence nearly due west through the head-waters of the Tombigbee, and along the line of the Pearl river into the Atlantic.

Viewed as a military position, this line may be said to be a line of battle with its left thrown back *en echelon*, its right advanced to attack, protected from the right to the centre by the mountain chains. From this right has come all the serious advances against the Northern States. Behind it lies their capital and the centre of their political and military power. The mouth of the valley lying between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies, is the district of Eastern Tennessee from Cumberland Gap to Chattanooga, of which Knox-

ville is the centre. That district—the mountains and the valley—are held when Cumberland Gap, Knoxville and Chattanooga are held. The flank of this mountain chain can be turned, and the rebel centre forced back until their defensive line becomes concave, hugging the coast closely from Richmond to Mobile; and either flank can be attacked at pleasure in force, with but little prospect of receiving assistance from the rest of the line.

The artificial importance of Chattanooga is its geographical position. It is the centre of four main lines of railroad—one to Virginia, leading northeast through the valley; one northwest to Nashville; one due west to Memphis; and one due south to Atlanta, where it separates to Charleston and Mobile. Thus the two railroad systems, resting upon military basis—at Nashville and Memphis for our right wing, and at Richmond, Charleston, and Mobile for the rebel line of defence—meet in one common salient at Chattanooga; and the possession of that salient enables either party to operate against the other with perfect security as to his communications. It affords us that inestimable military advantage—a single line of operations, combined with a double line of supplies—enabling us, if unsuccessful, to fall back on either flank if necessary; but does not give the same advantage to our opponent, because the salient of their triangle is very large—135°—while ours is very small—45°—and therefore one of their lines (that through Knoxville) is exposed to flank attacks during the whole of that portion of it south of Cumberland Gap. If this railway ran southwest to Savannah, or even west to Charleston, and that point were the right flank of the rebel line, their position would be exactly analogous for offence and defence to that of the right wing of our army of eastern operations under ROSECRANS.

Two other considerations are of importance in determining the mode by which such a position should be approached. Two main lines of railway connect the extremities of the rebel position. The one passes through Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and Atlanta to Mobile; the distances from Richmond to Chattanooga being 600 miles, to Atlanta 750 miles, to Mobile 1,150. The other goes south from Richmond, through Petersburg, Goldsboro, Wilmington, Augusta and Atlanta, to Chattanooga and Mobile. The distances by this route are—to Wilmington 300 miles, to Atlanta 850 miles, to Chattanooga 1,000 miles, to Mobile 1,250 miles. The carrying capacity of this shore line is doubled by loop-lines for the entire distance, except 350 miles between Atlanta and Mobile. The shortest line for reinforcing the centre is thus the Virginia and Eastern Tennessee line through the valley. For military purposes in defending this line, this railroad gives one-half the carrying power of the Southern railway system. The coast line is easily accessible at Wilmington and other places. The entire line being in the possession of the enemy, they are compelled to hold Chattanooga in force, and to defend with a smaller force the line of this railway as long as possible. The position of Knoxville is valuable also, in that it gives an opportunity of operating against our communications by Nashville, and of assailing Kentucky. The force at Knoxville can retire either upon the right at Richmond or upon the centre at Chattanooga.

The Tennessee river, flowing past Chattanooga, makes a large bend south at Warrenton, where it is within 80 miles of Rome—an important dépôt of stores and arsenal of construction.

In advancing upon Chattanooga, ROSECRANS, taking advantage of the double line of supplies which enabled him to extend to his right flank, placing himself on the Memphis railroad, crossed the river south of Chattanooga, and, by threatening Dalton, compelled BRAGG to evacuate Chattanooga without a battle. BRAGG had three courses open to him: to retire on Atlanta, to attack ROSECRANS in the passage of the river—calling in BUCKNER if necessary—or to leave a small force to defend the gap and retire fighting before ROSECRANS, while with his main force he reinforced BUCKNER and operated upon ROSECRANS' communications.

The last was the best and the proper course, if BRAGG's strength had admitted of it. He would have been 500 miles nearer reinforcements from Richmond, and ROSECRANS could not have advanced beyond Chattanooga. His reply would have been to have left a small force to defend the Tennessee, and, joining with BURNSIDE, force BRAGG back into the mountains.

BURNSIDE's rôle was to prevent such a flank attack by any small force. He had two courses open to him: to follow ROSECRANS' operations at an interval of one or two days' march, waiting to seize the railway until BUCKNER should have been recalled by BRAGG, or until it should have been shown that he would retire upon Richmond. This would cover ROSECRANS' flank effectively, and enable him to form a junction with the main column, if BRAGG attempted to turn by way of Knoxville; or to have advanced more rapidly than ROSECRANS, beat BUCKNER or compel him to retire and secure the railroad. He chose the latter, and this gave BRAGG an opportunity to execute the flanking movement by way of Knoxville, with the advantage of being certain of bringing a portion of ROSECRANS' army to bay with the bulk of his forces.

In all cases of lines of double operation, such as these were, on both sides, each opposing army consists of three portions—that which on each line may be left to observe the opposing column, fight a defensive battle if a position offers, and retard an advance as much as possible, and a reserve which is moved rapidly from one line to another when it is desirable to resume the offensive in either direction.

That BRAGG called in BUCKNER and then retired from Chattanooga, showed either lack of enterprise or generalship, or exceeding weakness—most probably the latter.

To attack Chattanooga successfully, and with certainty, the force of the main column operating upon Rome should be sufficient to cope successfully with any force that can be brought against it from the direction of Atlanta, leaving on the left flank a sufficient column to hold the valley and Cumberland Gap against any force which could be sent down from Northern Virginia. The more strongly the army of Northern Virginia is pressed by the army of the Potomac, the less force is it necessary to leave in the valley, and if it were possible to force that army into Richmond, it would only be necessary to observe this flank with a few cavalry.

The district to be held in order permanently to contest the railroad, the mountain ranges and the valley between, and the entrance into the great seaboard plains of Georgia and the Carolinas, without being open to flanking attack, is a triangle of which the Tennessee from Warrenton to Chattanooga is the base, and Rome the salient; and the possession of this latter place is essential to the full security of the strategical position which commands the rebel centre. Their operations are then confined to an advance direct from Atlanta, with all the advantages of manœuvre in our hands.

JOINT COMMANDS.

JOINT military commands, however necessary they may sometimes be, are rarely ever other than an unmitigated evil. When not absolutely necessary, they should be avoided. This is true of all joint commands, as history abundantly shows. To go no farther back than the late war in the Crimea, the union of RAGLAN and ST. ARNAUD in command paralyzed the Allies and prolonged the siege. Everything was done in council; there was no head, no responsibility; and when ST. ARNAUD died, the *mediocre* mind of CANROBERT was sensibly weakened by the duality of authority; so much so that the English soldiers called him by the anagrammatic *sobriquet*—"Robert Can't." There, too, besides the abstract evils, there were rival nationalities. "Our noble Allies" watched each other with the greatest jealousy, lest either should gain some notable advantages over the enemy and—each other. "Our ancient foe" was paying back former scores by greater gallantry at Inkermann, and by a terrible contrast of success at the Malakoff; for by this time PELISSIER was the joint commander, and was entirely too smart for stupid SIMPSON.

But in this present war we have been more than once the sufferers from joint naval and military commands. Without seeking further illustration, look at the operations before Charleston. There never has been a proper understanding—we will not say *entente cordiale*—between the naval and military commanders there. It never seems to have been thought—we speak in a popular sense—that both services were to do their utmost to reduce that place.

Some idea of task-work there seems to have been: that the Navy were to do so much, while the Army did the remainder, or *vice versa*; but to combine in plan, in daily suggestion, in rapid developing execu-

tion, has certainly not been the *apparent* effect of the united service in Charleston Harbor, in the earlier days of the investment.

DUPONT began with the splendid naval action at Hilton Head. Where then was the Army, and why were there months of inaction, ending indeed, just at the time of SHERMAN being recalled, with the capture of Fort Pulaski, which was Great-Gun GILLMORE's work?

SHERMAN recalled, HUNTER went down, and did nothing. HUNTER recalled, MITCHELL was placed in command, and while he was perfecting plans for offensive movement, GOD took him. HUNTER once more, and not the sound of a pick, shovel or weapon of war; only quarrelsome inactivity. He looked on to see DUPONT's "forlorn hope" of Monitors under the concentrated fire of three hundred guns, and then wrote him a pretty letter to say how well it was done, instead of helping him by a vigorous, strong and practical land attack. This, we say, was at least the *appearance* of things. Now, in these cases, whose was the fault? Who was the real commander? Even if one were appointed to the chief command, the difficulty seems to assume another form. The land officer is ignorant of the details of sea service and manœuvre; the admiral does not understand the movement of troops and the art of the military engineer. Besides, there is the rivalry of services: each has BACON's *idola tribus*; each is anxious that his branch should gain the greater glory.

All that we have written is *apropos* of the statement recently made that there is some want of hearty coöperation between General GILLMORE and Admiral DAHLGREN. We hope this is not so; but, if it be, it is only a new phase of the old question.

There is but one way to remedy this, and this, as we have hinted, would be but a partial remedy; it is for the President to give one officer the supreme command, and let him be responsible for the result.

In such a siege as that of Charleston, the land officer should be the man; and then when he says to his naval colleague—"Let your Monitors, or so many of them, attack a certain point," let the attack be made, unless insuperable obstacles of weather, &c., render it impracticable. Better risk a little on the score of technical ignorance, than do nothing, or fail in whatever is undertaken.

When on the return of NAPOLEON from Elba in 1815, the Duke of WELLINGTON urged the Allies to pour their troops into Belgium, they gave him the supreme command, the Prince of ORANGE gracefully consenting to serve under him; and thus Waterloo was won. And even admitting the ignorance of details, the same should be done where the two branches of the service come together: in nine cases out of ten the result would be admirable.

Great care should, of course, be taken in selecting a proper person for so responsible a command, and then he should have supreme power and the unlimited confidence of the government. "In general," says MARMONT,* "there are only two parts to play—to obey and to command. Let the Government give the command to those whom it thinks the worthiest, and, at the same time, let it concede to them an unreserved confidence; otherwise it should replace them."

RIFLE CORPS.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself G. E. P., presented in the columns of this journal, a week or two since, some of the arguments that are convincing all impartial men of the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Militia throughout the loyal States. The case is one hardly calling for argument here. To every military man the defects of the present heterogeneous system of militia organization are sufficiently obvious. Even New York, which is in advance of the other States in this matter, is unable, under the operation of the present militia laws, to make a tithe of its strength effective in case of need; and in Pennsylvania, an actual invasion of the State, did not bring to light so much as one effective regiment of militia. Throughout most of the States militia organizations exist only on paper, and have no force except to give rank and title to gentlemen, who, however estimable in other positions, have not the military qualifications for the command of a corporal's guard.

We need a system which shall bring home to every citizen the duty of military service as directly and as

imperatively as the duty of paying taxes and the demand for jury service. As nothing can be more imperative than the necessities of the public defence, so no duty can be more universal or more sacred in its demands than that which has this for its object. The teachings of the times are fast bringing all true men to see this; but we must await the slow growth of public conviction, in opposition to the instincts of private selfishness, and the slow progress of reformatory legislation before we can hope for change. Meanwhile, we need to encourage every movement which looks to the awakening of a proper military spirit among our people. A project for the organization of rifle corps, upon a plan similar to that which has been so successful in England, has been submitted to the Governors of the several States by Colonel WILLIAM S. ROWLAND, late Major of Berdan's sharpshooters, who is now engaged in forming organizations of this character in New Jersey, under authority received from the Governor of that State. The details of the plan we give elsewhere. It has features which commend it to the consideration of every one interested in this subject of military organization. How far it will be possible to make it succeed in this country is not yet certain. The plan of "champion contests" is a good one, if it will only prove successful in awakening the same interest in the movement as has been excited in England. We certainly need something to arouse a proper military spirit among our young men, whose necessities or whose preferences compel them to remain at home, while others are battling in the field. In New Jersey, we are informed, the movement has been so far successful that the rifle corps commenced in that State about the first of July now number fifty companies, averaging 90 men each.

THE staff of a General officer, regulated according to his rank, is composed of a number of officers, generally young, who are supposed to do every thing by his real direction, as they certainly do by his nominal order. He is the head, and his the mind; they are only the hands and feet to execute. Were this always so, the characteristics of a staff officer would be only common intelligence and good system combined with energy and valor. But in reality it is far otherwise: a staff officer exercises a real command. Very much is left to him by the General; and in many cases, to spare his chief, he assumes jurisdiction of minor matters; that is, he does the work and then signs it "by order of General ———." With this we can find no fault; it is often a necessity. But it has its attendant evils. These young officers have often a natural temptation to exercise their functions with all the spirit and manner of individual command, and thus old colonels or brigadiers are virtually ordered to do their specific duty by junior officers, acting frequently with only nominal authority. When this is known to be the case, it awakens a bitter antagonism.

It has occurred to us that for many reasons the general staff should have higher rank than at present. In the first place, their duties deserve it, being usually of a high order, and, in the second, "all appearance of evil" would be avoided.

To obviate the difficulty, let the arrangement be made somewhat as follows: Let the chief of a Brigadier-General's staff be a *Colonel*, who shall really rank every Colonel in the brigade: this would give double force and sanction to orders.

The chief-of-staff to the commander of a division should be a *Brigadier*, *ex officio*, ranking every brigade officer in that division, while the chief-of-staff to a corps commander should be a Major-General. These of course are but suggestions which occur to us, in attempting to improve the general staff.

The remaining staff officers would be aides-de-camp, whose duties would be restricted to the details of the office and carrying explicit orders on the field of battle, and their rank is comparatively unimportant.

In the distinct general staff there should be regular instruction, similar to that of the *état-major* of the French service, and a staff thus organized and instructed would be the very best body of officers from which to select important generals; not to the detriment of distinguished line officers; but in such a school, under the very eye and direction of the general—the very hands of his thoughts—they would have been a party to all his plans, and ready to imitate all his praiseworthy actions.

AN order, published elsewhere, announces that the War Department has ordered a Court of Inquiry to

investigate the conduct of Generals McCook and CRITTENDEN in the late battles near Chattanooga. This is a very proper measure, and we are glad it has been so promptly resolved on. It is due to the Generals themselves, to the Army of the Cumberland, to its commander, and to the country. Whatever judgments we may have formed as to the matter, we of course hold them in abeyance until the developments to be made before the Court shall be made public.

THE presence of the Russian squadron of five vessels now lying in the mouth of the North River, is giving rise to a great deal of very silly speculation as to its object here at the present time. That the fleet has a "mission" is assumed as a primary postulate. That mission is unknown, and as, in the Latin proverb, the "unknown always passes for the marvellous," our quidnuncs are busy assigning all sorts of marvellous meanings to the arrival of these five war ships. We are told by our daily contemporaries that the five Russian vessels now in the harbor of New York are here for the following, among other, purposes: First, to intimate to France that, if there is to be an intervention in the affairs of Poland, the Russian fleet shall not be locked up in the ice-bound harbor of Cronstadt. Second, that Russia desires the world to know that the MONROE doctrine on this continent must be respected. Third, that she wishes to proclaim that the alliance between the great autocratic empire of the East and the great Republic of the West is a real, practical arrangement, to be carried into effect by these five wooden ships, at pleasure, as fortune may invite.

We understand that the officers of the squadron, amused at first at the mystification they produced, begin to feel a natural humiliation at being made the cynosure of such absurd speculations. This fact should be a check to these impertinences. There is no doubt a very hearty desire to extend all possible hospitalities to our Russian friends, and it is perfectly proper that this should be done towards the representatives of a power between which and ourselves there is much amity and good-will. But the political mission which is attributed to them is the sheerest bosh. The Russian fleet has no possible employment at home, and it has been ordered to an Atlantic voyage as a test of the vessels (some of which, by the way, were built here), with the ultimate view of seeking the northern seas of Asia, where Russia presents her true maritime front.

The five vessels of the Russian squadron range from 2,000 to 4,000 tons, carry about 170 guns, and are manned by 2,400 men. Two other vessels—corvettes—belonging to the squadron of Admiral LISOVSKY, are, we understand, expected presently, and it is not impossible that two or three additional vessels of the CZAR may before long join those already here.

It is with no ordinary regret that we announce the accidental death of Major EDWARD B. HUNT, of the Corps of Engineers. It appears that while engaged on Wednesday last, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard in some very gratifying and successful experiments with his submarine battery, Major HUNT, immediately upon the discharge of the gun, descended into the caisson of the battery. It is supposed that while there he was overcome by the gas from the gun and the confined air; as, in attempting to ascend, he fell backwards, striking on the back of his head so violently as to produce concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died, on Thursday afternoon.

Major HUNT was appointed to the Military Academy from New York in 1841, and graduated as Second Lieutenant of Engineers in July, 1845. From 1846 to 1849 he was acting Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy. His appointment as Major of Engineers dates from the 3d of March, 1863. Going beyond the actual requirements of his position, Major HUNT has rendered valuable service to science by his able contributions to scientific periodicals. In this department this JOURNAL will feel his loss. Major HUNT was a brother of ex-Governor WASHINGTON HUNT, of this State.

WHEN our honest cousins over the water wish to bluff for the rebels, they say, that "eight millions of people can never be conquered," and all that. And when they wish to depreciate the victories of our armies, they say, "The Federal Americans, in two years and a half of war, have, after many defeats, obtained some advantages over an enemy whose numbers have never amounted to four millions."

* Coppée's Translation of "L'Esprit des Institutions Militaires."

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

SOME alterations are ordered in the sights of the pattern Armstrong guns. The frail trajectory is abolished, and the system of double-sighting on the trunnions of all field guns is to be adopted.

A PAPER was read by Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS before the British Association upon a new invention of a square bore gun. The invention embraced two principles:—In the first place, the square bore gave at least 20 per cent. more initial velocity than the round bore of the same diameter; and secondly, the plan of obtaining increased velocity to any extent was by means of projections or rails in the interior of the bore on which the shot runs or slides, there being the necessary amount of twist to give the shot the rifled motion. In both cases the sabots would be used to act as air-tight pistons, but might be dispensed with by using wedge-like shoulders on the periphery of the shot, to fill up the angular spaces of the bore and also to give the shot the piston-like qualities sought to be obtained. This principle of presenting an increased surface to the propelling power of the gas was considered to admit of an extra power in aid of velocity of 15 tons to the square inch. Those forms of bore would admit of shot whose transverse section might be either square, hexagonal, octagonal, cylindrical, or other geometrical or polygonal forms of areas. The same gentleman showed a method of loading heavy ordnance by means of a loading-rod passing through a perforation in the breech of the gun, and thence to the muzzle. The cartridge used was also made with a perforation through which the loading rod passes. The loading-rod was quickly attached to the base of the projectile at the muzzle of the gun. Both rod and charge were rapidly drawn into the chamber of the piece, disconnected in readiness for loading, and the breech was then closed by a small apparatus, such as a revolving disc.

MESSERS. BLAKELEY and VAVASSEUR have lately obtained a patent for their improvement in projectile for ordnance. The improvement consists in forming projectiles with grooves on the body and at the rear end, for receiving lead or other soft metal. These grooves are formed at an angle to the axis of the projectile, and in the reverse direction to that of the rifling of the gun in which it is to be used; but the grooves may run parallel to the axis, and may be more or less long and deep, according to requirements. When the projectile is ready for use, there are alternate layers or strips of lead or other soft metal and iron, or other metal of which the projectile is formed, round the circumference, the iron or other metal thus protecting the lead or soft metal from injury.

THE *British Naval and Military Gazette* is vexed beyond relief at the superiority of vessels built for other people—the rebels, for instance—by English ship-builders. Those turned out in the royal dockyards. When it sees that “these vessels go to sea, not unfrequently as ‘ships of war under foreign flags—that they are never ‘turned back on the hands of the contractors—that ‘they stand the wear and tear of years, fulfilling every ‘condition of the contracts, and return to this country ‘in a more efficient state than many of our ships of ‘war,—have we not a right to know how this is ‘carried out at a minimum cost, when every week brings ‘us records of the grossest failures in the Royal Dock- ‘yards?’ ‘These yards,’ it declares, ‘turn out ves- ‘sels which move with such a miserable degree ‘of speed that, in the event of hostilities, must ‘tend to risk the safety of the flag which waves ‘over such a discreditable specimen of inferiority, ‘passed and ridiculed by every merchant steamer she ‘encounters.’ ‘Millions,’ it continues, ‘have been ‘squandered, and yet we are unable to show—if war ‘demanded to-morrow—any fleet fit to be handled in ‘that masterly manner which the flag of Great Britain ‘should command.’ The same journal has great fault to find with the improvements proposed to be introduced into the construction of the *Lord Warden*. One of these is the placing of a powerful battery of guns at her bow. It is to be so placed as to enable the guns to be fired straight ahead, while the solid iron-plated bow will be carried up sufficiently high to form a sort of tower, in which the guns will be placed. ‘Nothing ‘so injudicious could have been imagined,’ says the *Gazette*. ‘Bad as the *Warrior* affair is, there they ‘had the sagacity to keep the weights away from the ‘fine bow by which alone speed could be expected. We ‘do not perceive anything but mischief likely to re- ‘sult from this maniacal devotion to the ram—a mode ‘of attack to which no one but a landsman would devote ‘his entire attention, and which any gallant and prac- ‘tical seaman would evade or perhaps render useless, ‘by the simple measure of fouling the screw of his ‘adversary. Fools build chips, wise men may take ‘them. Speed is the power we seek, without it the ‘guns may be safely cared for in the hold. Seamen ‘are not wanted, and more will not volunteer to fight ‘in such coffins, dishonoring the flag they carry.’

THE two steamers which are being constructed in the ship-yards at Nantes, France, and destined, it is strongly suspected, for the rebel service, are described as vessels of the finest proportions. The fineness of their lines is extreme; they are almost flat, narrow, and have sharp-cutting bows. They are about 260 feet long, will be propelled by engines of 400 horse-power, are pierced for 24 guns, and are guaranteed a speed of not less than 14 knots an hour. The drawings were furnished to the builders, who have only had to carry out the plans. The hulls are in wood, but a large quantity of iron has been employed for the

purpose of strengthening them. Considerable curios-ity has been excited by a clause in the contract: these vessels are to be delivered on the high seas, 20 leagues off Belle Isle. There are two similar vessels building in the yards of M. Arman, of Bordeaux. There is every evidence to show that the whole four are intended for the rebels.

A NEW system of ship ventilation, patented by Dr. EDMONDS, a surgeon in the British Navy, is being tested on the *Royal Sovereign*. The design is to create a constant current of air to flow through the whole framework of a ship, removing damp and preventing foul smells and dry rot. The Admiralty have ordered Dr. EDMONDS' system to be applied on board the *Zealous*, iron-cased frigate, at Pembroke, and the *Favorite*, at Deptford. In these ships a very perfect self-acting ventilation of the mess deck and cabins will be effected by air shafts constructed in the deck and forming part of it, so that they occupy no space and yet act just where they are most wanted—upon the air space above the hammocks at night; and what is of the greatest consequence, they act uniformly and entirely without draught.

THE French steam-frigate *Montezuma* was lost a short time ago on a sand-bank not far from the Mex-ican coast. A Mexican pilot was on board at the time, and, as the bank was well known, it is supposed that the man ran the vessel on it on purpose, trusting, during the confusion which he presumed would follow, on being able to make his escape. He was out in his reckoning, for he was at once placed in irons, and will be tried. The *Montezuma* was an old paddle-wheel steamer, about to be struck off the lists of the navy, so that the loss was not a great one.

THE experiments with ordnance, at Newhaven, England, have been brought to a close. The 110, 70, and 40-pounder breech-loading Armstrong guns were tried. Under the somewhat quicker firing of the last day, the defects of lead-coated shot and fine grooving were made only too apparent, the whole of the rifling of these guns leading on their becoming warm, and im-pairing the accuracy. As happened in the previous practice with the full charge of 12 lbs., several of the shells burst at the muzzle, and one in the gun itself, cutting up the grooving, while others of the shells were stripped of their lead coating and fell short. It was shown that the 110-pounder could not be depended upon in the hour of greatest need in a close hand-to-hand combat, and the fact established was that the peculiar nature of the Armstrong rifling rendered it very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain a safe fuse for the gun.

AN alarmed Englishman writes to the *London Times* to know why English fortifications are being mounted with the old 68-pounders, while the United States and other nations are fortifying with huge 15-inch guns.

THE *London Times* of the 16th has a long article condemnatory of the system of furnishing the South-ern Confederacy with a piratical navy, and arguing the question up to the point of its involving a breach of neutrality. It speaks positively of the design of the government to hinder the sailing of LAIRD'S rams, and assumes that Lord JOHN RUSSELL must, in default of direct evidence that the vessels were built for Con-federate privateering, have had good ground for inter-fering with their departure.

THE *Magenta*, the new French steam ram which has lately sailed from Brest to Cherbourg, is described as having the appearance of an ordinary ship of the line. She is higher out of the water at the bows than at the stern: her masts are short and thick, and the bows culminate in a gigantic spar or ploughshare. The upper deck is flush, and with the exception of the two bow-chasers, there are no guns upon it; close to the smoke-pipe is a shot-proof turret, whence orders can be communicated to every part of the ship. In action the crew are all below, and the captain, his signal officers, and a few picked marksmen, occupy the turret. The *Magenta* has two gun-decks, each armed with 24 breech-loading guns, throwing a 60-pound shot with six pounds of powder. All the guns are protected by iron plates, but the iron casing stops short at the bows and stern. The great innovation of the *Magenta* is, that the quarters of the officers and crew are spacious, airy, and well ventilated; the sad experience of the *Normandie* (on board of which ship the crew was decimated in the Gulf of Mexico, in consequence of the stifling atmosphere between decks) having shown that the mortality among the seamen more than compensates any advantages that might be derived from these in-vulnerable vessels. The engines (1000 horse power nominally) can be worked up to 2700 horse power. Her speed on an even keel is from 13 to 14 knots, and her consumption of coal 130 tons per diem. She can ship 800 tons of fuel. Her length all over is 90 metres; (about 295 feet,) extreme breadth about 57 feet; her displacement 6000 to 7000 tons. The spur weighs 15 tons, and her crew on the war footing is 700 men.

THE *London Post* of the 14th September, says:—The name of Rear-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, K. C. B., has been mentioned in connection with the West India command. The service will allow that if the health of Sir JAMES be sufficiently restored, so as to enable him to undertake the duties of a command which is likely to have more responsibility attached to it than any other in the gift of the Duke of Somerset, there is no officer in existence who has a greater right than the capturer of Peiho to a preference in the matter.

RIFLE CORPS IN AMERICA.

COLONEL WILLIAM S. ROWLAND, formerly of BEEDEAN'S sharpshooters, has laid before the Governors of the different States a plan for the organization of a Volunteer Rifle Corps, upon a plan similar to that of England and Switzerland, for the purpose of creating a force of well-drilled men, who shall become expert in the use of the Infantry Arm of the United States, the Springfield or Enfield Rifle. It is proposed that the men be enrolled in each State under its militia laws, uniformed, armed and equipped by the State, and under the supervision of an Inspector-General appointed by the Governor. A full report to be made annually to the Adju-tant-General of the State, and by him transmitted to the Legislature, who shall be petitioned to appropriate a sum sufficient to pay for encampment, prizes, ammunition and incidental expenses.

The plan further provides that certain days in the year be designated for rifle practice and drill; rifle test or standard to be made by a board composed of at least one person ap-pointed by the Governor of each State, and rules for the government and discipline of the corps shall be determined. It is also proposed that State encampments shall take place annually, at which the several companies shall meet for in-spection and rifle practice, and when trial-shooting shall be made for at least four State prizes, as follows:—

The first, or Champion company prize, to be awarded to the company producing the largest number of best off-hand rifle shots.

The second Champion prize to be awarded to the best off-hand rifle shot, non-commissioned officer or private.

The third prize to be awarded to the second best rifle shot, non-commissioned officer or private.

The fourth prize to be awarded to the company showing the highest state of efficiency and drill.

To give the organization at the same time a National character, it is further proposed to ask that Congress shall make an appropriation every three years for a National prize, to be contested for by the Champion companies of the several States.

Rifle corps, on this plan, are in process of formation in New Jersey, by Colonel ROWLAND, under authority received from the Governor of that State. Fifty companies, aver-aging 90 men each, are already formed, and meet weekly for drill; and target grounds for practice are being prepared. The Hythe system has been adopted for the instruction of these corps, with slight alterations.

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued during the week ending September 26, by Governor Andrew of Massachusetts:

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant John R. Lakeman, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1863, vice Hammond, pro-moted.

Second Lieutenant Walter D. Keith, of New Bedford, to be First Lieutenant, August 20, 1863, vice Barnard, discharged.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Sweet, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, August 27, 1863, vice Pe-kin, killed in action.

TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.—Alphens E. Hoyt, M. D., of Milford, to be Assistant-Surgeon, September 23, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant James Fleming, of Boston, to be Captain, May 29, 1863, vice McArdle, discharged.

First Lieutenant Levi C. Brackett, of Boston, to be Captain, May 12, 1863, vice O'Keefe, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Smith, of Northampton, to be Cap-tain, June 4, 1863, vice Sanborn, discharged.

Second Lieutenant James A. McIntyre, of Lynn, to be Captain, June 9, 1863, vice Buckley, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Walter S. Bailey, of Lowell, to be Captain, July 27, 1863, vice Donald, transferred to Invalid Corps.

Second Lieutenant William F. Cochran, of West Roxbury, to be Captain, July 28, 1863, vice McKeever, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Theophilus F. Page, to be First Lieutenant, May 29, 1863, vice Fleming, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John B. Noyes, of Boston, to be First Lieuten-ant, May 12, 1863, vice Brackett, promoted.

Sergeant John Treanor, to be First Lieutenant, May 13, 1863, vice George L. Mitchell, discharged.

Sergeant John Duffy, of Lynn, to be First Lieutenant, August 23, 1863, vice Carruthers, discharged.

Sergeant Patrick Nolan of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, April 18, 1863, vice Dwyer, discharged.

Sergeant William Kearns, to be First Lieutenant, April 3, 1863, vice Sitt, discharged.

Sergeant Michael Kirley, to be First Lieutenant, September 4, 1863, vice Quigley, discharged.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant George H. Long of Charlestown, to be First Lieutenant, August 23, 1863, vice Collins-wood, deceased.

Second Lieutenant George W. Pope, of North Bridgewater, to be First Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice Ripley, deceased.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant James M. Stewart of Rochester, New York, to be First Lieutenant, August 7, 1863, vice Cook, deceased.

THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant George E. Good-rich, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, September 6, 1863, vice But-ler, discharged.

Sergeant George L. Murdock, of West Boylston, to be Second Lieuten-ant, September 6, 1863, vice Goodrich, promoted.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Sergeant-Major John A. Rice, of Wor-cester, to be Second Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Tucker, dis-charged.

Commissary-Sergeant Edward F. Emory, of Fitchburg, to be Sec-ond Lieutenant, August 1, 1863, vice Holbrook, discharged.

THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant George N. Bennett of Cambridge, to be Captain, July 16, 1863, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieutenant Charles C. Howland, of Boston, to be Captain, July 23, 1863, vice Hildreth, discharged.

Second Lieutenant William H. Whitney, of Cambridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 16, 1863, vice Bennett, promoted.

Second Lieutenant James T. Davis, of Cambridge, to be First Lieuten-ant, July 23, 1863, vice Howland, promoted.

Sergeant George H. Copeland, of Cambridge, to be Second Lieuten-ant, July 16, 1863, vice Whitney, promoted.

Sergeant Horatio E. Macomber, of Lynn, to be Second Lieutenant, July 23, 1863, vice Davis, promoted.

FORTIETH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant A. Parker Brown, of Sa-lem, to be Major, August 26, 1863, vice Day, discharged.

Rev. Augustus M. Haskell, of Salem, to be Chaplain, September 11, 1863, vice Thayer, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles S. Cox, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, July 26, 1863, vice Park, promoted.

Sergeant James W. Bryant, of Middleborough, to be Second Lieuten-ant, July 26, 1863, vice Cox, promoted.

Quarter-Master Sergeant Charles A. Campbell, of Chelsea, to be Second Lieutenant, August 30, 1863, vice Webb, killed in action.

Commissary-Sergeant Edmund D. Bigelow, of Sherborn, to be Sec-ond Lieutenant, September 1, 1863, vice Howland, discharged.

FIFTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—Second Lieutenant Willard Howard of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, May 31, 1863, vice Smith promoted.

Sergeant Charles G. Chipman, of Salem, (34th Regiment Volun-teers, to be Second Lieutenant, May 31, 1863, vice Howard promoted.

FIRST REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. (Late 14th.)—Edward B. Cutler, M. D., of Sudbury, to be Assistant-Surgeon, September 23, 1863, vice Mason, promoted, and since deceased.

SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Second Lieutenant War-ren K. Snow, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Hall, discharged.

Sergeant Joseph W. Greenleaf, of Boston, to be Second Lieuten-ant, July 30, 1863, vice Snow, promoted.

TWELFTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.—Quartermaster-Ser-geant Philip N. Hammond, of Quebec, C. E., to be Second Lieuten-ant, August 8, 1863, vice Webber, dismissed the service.

THE NEW IRON-CLADS.

Work on the iron-clad *Tenacity*, at the yard of Messrs. Secor & Co., Jersey City, is progressing rapidly. Six courses of the turret are up and being riveted. The original plan called for bolts through the whole number of courses—as in the Monitors already in service—but experience has caused this to be altered. The bolts, upon being struck fair by a heavy shot, were liable to fly through, thus becoming dangerous missiles in the crowded turret. The present plan is to employ rivets shouldering in the sixth course, the holes in which are a quarter inch larger than in the other courses. These being driven in and upset in the larger holes, will, it is believed, prove secure. There are over seven hundred (732) of these rivets to be fitted, and as this will be necessarily a longer job than driving the bolts, the remaining four of the courses will be somewhat delayed.

The *Manhattan* is nearly ready for launching, and will probably go off the stocks about the 7th instant. The boilers are in place, and the armor plating on, except abreast of the boilers, which cannot be put on until the deck over the boilers is laid and caulked. The *Mohawk*, the third of the series, will probably be ready for launching about the 1st of November. The armor stringers are in their place, and the side armor being fitted.

These vessels are all of the same class, and differ from the Monitors already in service in being larger, stronger, and better ventilated. The turrets are built of ten one-inch plates, instead of eleven of fifteen-sixteenths, as in the others.

ARMY GAZETTE.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1863.

General Orders No. 322.

I. The President of the United States directs that the 20th and 21st Army Corps be consolidated and called the 4th Army Corps, and that Major-General Gordon Granger be the commander of this consolidated Corps.

II. It is also directed that a Court of Inquiry be convened, the details to be hereafter made, to inquire and report upon the conduct of Major-General McCook and Crittenden, in the battles of the 10th and 20th instant. These officers are relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report to Indianapolis, Indiana, reporting their arrival by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

NAMING OF FORTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1863.

General Orders No. 313.

The fort at Rosier's Bluff, on the east side of the Potomac river, two miles below Alexandria, will be called Fort Foote, after Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote, U. S. Navy, who died of disease June 26, 1863, and whose distinguished services in command of the United States Naval forces upon the Western rivers are well known.

The Water Battery at Alexandria will be called Battery Rodgers, after Fleet Captain G. W. Rodgers, U. S. Navy, killed August 17, 1863, in a Naval attack upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor, S. C. Fort Bunker, on the south side of the Potomac, will be called Fort Reynolds, after Major-General J. F. Reynolds, killed July 1, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "A," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Wood, after Stephen H. Wood, Captain 5th U. S. Artillery (Brigadier-General of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "B," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Farnsworth, after Brigadier-General Evan J. Farnsworth, killed July 3, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "C," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort O'Rourke, after Patrick H. O'Rourke, 1st Lieutenant U. S. Engineers (Colonel of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

Redoubt "D," near Fort Lyon, will be called Fort Willard, after George L. Willard, Major 19th U. S. Infantry (Colonel of Volunteers), killed July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg, Penn.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant-Adjutant-General.

DISMISSALS.

During the Week ending Saturday, September 26, 1863.

Surgeon J. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, and Captain Charles H. Gaubert, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, to date September 25, 1863.

Captain Moses C. Brown, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to date September 23, 1863, for twice drawing his pay for the month of July, 1863, and for disobedience of orders.

First Lieutenant Sumner Howard, 17th U. S. Infantry, to date September 25, 1863, for disobedience of orders and absence without leave.

Surgeon Matthew McEwen, 2d Virginia Cavalry, to date September 24, 1863, for misapplication of hospital property, selling whisky to soldiers, and making false statements in relation to purchases.

Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Bell, 43d Ohio Volunteers, to date September 26, 1863, for absence without leave, in accordance with the findings of a Military Commission convened at headquarters District of Memphis.

Captains William H. Forrest, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and A. W. Belknap, 74th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

First Lieutenant Jeremiah Schindel, 110th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to date June 9, 1863.

First Lieutenant John Spinning, 74th New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant H. Livingston, 7th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for absence without proper authority, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Second Lieutenant Rollin A. Goodenough, 84th New York Volunteers, to date August 31, 1863, for desertion, having been published officially August 31, 1863, and failing to appear before the Commission.

Lieutenant W. H. Bricker, 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date September 21, 1863, for neglect of duty in not taking proper precautions for the safety of a scouting party under his command, thereby causing it to be surprised and himself captured.

Second Lieutenant George T. Hammond, company E, Ringgold battalion, Pennsylvania Cavalry, to date September 21, 1863, for absence without leave and drunkenness.

Dishonorably discharged by direction of the President.

Colonel Gustavus Smith, 35th Illinois Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances then due, for presenting and collecting false and fraudulent accounts against the Government.

Captain Ralph O. Ives, 10th Massachusetts Volunteers, to date September 22, 1863, for violation of the 49th Article of War, and for gross neglect of duty in leaving his picket, thereby being captured by the enemy.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

The dishonorable discharge, at expiration of term of service, in the case of Colonel Edward Brier, 11st Pennsylvania drafted Militia, has been revoked; and, under the special circumstances of his case, he has been granted an honorable discharge as of the date his regiment was mustered out of the service.

The order mustering Lieutenant-Colonel Charles T. Boon, 24th Maine Volunteers, out of service, to date October 15, 1862, has been so amended as to honorably discharge him, to date January 12, 1863.

The order mustering Surgeon William Arnold, 37th Ohio Volunteers, out of service, to date January 6, 1863 (the date at which he was mustered in), has been revoked, and an honorable discharge granted him, of date July 31, 1863, he having shown satisfactorily that he performed duty up to that date.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain J. B. Banning, 32d Ohio Volunteers, has been revoked at the request of the Governor of Ohio, and he has been honorably discharged by resignation, as of the date at which he was dismissed.

The order of dismissal in the case of Captain William H. Edsall, 15th New Jersey Volunteers, has been revoked, he having been previously honorably discharged by resignation, in Special Orders from headquarters sixth army corps.

The order of dismissal in the case of First Lieutenant E. W. Pike, 127th Illinois Volunteers, has been revoked, and he has been honorably discharged by resignation, as of the date of dismissal.

RECOMMENDED FOR DISMISSAL.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will be recommended for dismissal from the service of the United States unless within fifteen (15) days from September 28th, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as ordered.

Captain C. W. Liffingwell, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Captain R. S. Howell, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Major E. M. Neill, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain James Mooney, 19th United States Infantry.
Captain F. W. Fox, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Failing to report at Annapolis, Maryland, as ordered.

Lieutenant W. D. W. Miller, A. D. C., to General Hancock.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Captain G. G. Hunt, 4th United States Cavalry.
Captain F. W. Howe, Assistant Adjutant-General, 2d Division 11th Army Corps.
Captain C. H. Hovey, 13th Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Inspector-General 2d Division 1st Army Corps.
Captain Charles M. Sampson, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.

First Lieutenant James A. Hall, 1st United States Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Thomas Byrne, 2d United States Infantry.
Captain S. B. Roney, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Smith, Chief Commissary 2d Army Corps.

Captain F. C. Tarr, Assistant Adjutant-General, 3d Brigade, 3d Division 1st Army Corps.
Major William McMichael, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant Paul Quirk, 2d United States Cavalry.
Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, United States Volunteers.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from Sept. 28th they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Vols., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Second Lieutenant Elias G. Latham, 8th Company, 1st Battalion United States Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant and Adjutant James B. Comstock, 21st Missouri Volunteers.

Desertion.

Captain William Fairbank, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Lieutenant Abraham H. Kline, 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Absence without Leave and Disobedience of Orders.

Captain John P. Seemann, 20th Wisconsin Volunteers.
Colonel H. Berdan, 1st Regiment Sharpshooters.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

Acting Military Governor Sherburne has approved the sentence of the court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of 175th Pennsylvania Volunteers, is President, in the following cases:

Major Thomas H. Addicks, 1st Independent Battalion, charged with drunkenness and embezzlement of public funds; acquitted, and Major Addicks directed to resume his sword.

Second Lieutenant Robert Hunt, 2d D. C. Volunteers, drunkenness and denouncing Colonel Alexander as a "damned secessionist," and other opprobrious epithets, dismissed the service.

Private R. Conway, company L, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, absence without leave, forfeit one month's pay.

Richard Mills, company H, 11th Infantry, absence without leave; forfeit one month's pay.

Augustus Halfast, company K, 160th Pennsylvania, sleeping on his post; forfeit one month's pay.

Earl Farrall, company E, 153d New York, drunkenness on duty; acquitted.

Sergeant Charles Scouten, company B, 157th Pennsylvania, contemptuous and disrespectful conduct to his superior officer; honorably acquitted.

James Burns, company A, Scott's 900, insubordination, and threatening his superior officers: hard labor in fortifications one year.

Franklin De Lacy, company B, 2d District of Columbia, desertion; hard labor during the term of enlistment, and forfeit of pay.

Private Christian Miller, company I, 2d District of Columbia, desertion, hard labor during his term of service, and forfeit of pay.

The sentence of death in the case of Private James Vaughan, company B, 13th Ohio Volunteers, convicted of desertion, has been commuted to confinement for three months at hard labor, with forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due, until the expiration of his sentence.

In the case of Captain Wm. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota Volunteers, convicted of using disloyal language and insubordination, the sentence of dismissal from the United States service has been commuted to forfeiture of three months' pay.

First Lieutenant Merrill Hicks, 4th Kentucky Volunteers, and Captain Adam Hartman, company G, 12th regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, have both been cashiered the service—the former for being absent without leave, and the latter for embezzling public property.

Private Dennis McCarty, company B, 23d Illinois Volunteers, having been convicted of a deadly assault upon a fellow soldier, and violently assaulting his Sergeant, has been sentenced to be shot, and the sentence has been approved by the President.

Captain Oliver Cotter, 8th New York Artillery, convicted of fraud in the matter of musters, has been dismissed the service.

First Lieutenant Mark Tomlinson, company A, 10th regiment, C. V., has been sentenced by court-martial to be dismissed the service, for declaring Assistant Surgeon Charles R. Hart, 10th regiment, C. V., "to be a liar, a pimp, a sneak, an impudent and unfit to hold the position of Assistant Surgeon, and that every officer in the regiment held the same opinion."

Private John Leeson, sentenced to be shot to death, by court-martial, for desertion and cowardice, has had his sentence commuted by the President, to confinement at hard labor and forfeiture of ten dollars monthly pay for six months.

GENERAL GILLMORE TO HIS TROOPS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 15, 1863.

It is with no ordinary feeling of gratification and pride that the Brigadier-General Commanding, is enabled to congratulate this Army on the signal success which has crowned the enterprise in which it has been engaged. Fort Sumter is destroyed. The scene where our country's flag suffered its first dishonor, you have made the theatre of one of its proudest triumphs.

The fort has been in the possession of the enemy for more than two years, and has been his pride and boast. It has been strengthened by every appliance known to military science, and has defied the assaults of the most powerful and gallant fleet the world ever saw. But it has yielded to your courage and patient labor. Its walls are now crumbling to ruin, its formidable batteries are silenced, and though a hostile flag still floats over it, the fort is a harmless and helpless wreck. Forts Wagner and Gregg, rendered memorable by their protracted resistance and the sacrifice of life they have cost, have also

been wrested from the enemy by your persevering courage and skill, and the graves of your fallen comrades rescued from desecration and contumely.

You now hold in undisputed possession the whole of Morris Island, and the city and harbor of Charleston lie at the mercy of your artillery, from the very spot where the first shot was fired at your country's flag, and the rebellion itself was inaugurated. To you, the officers and soldiers of this command, and the gallant Navy which has cooperated with you, are due the thanks of your Commander and the country. You were called upon to encounter untold privations and dangers, to undergo unremitting and exhausting labors, to sustain severe and disheartening reverses. How nobly your patriotism and zeal have responded to the call, the results of the campaign will show, and your Commanding General gratefully bears witness.

(Signed)

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

ORDERED.

The following named Medical officers of Volunteers have been ordered to proceed at once to their regiments in the Army of the Potomac:—

Surgeon W. H. Grominger, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon A. F. Herman, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Assistant-Surgeon A. J. Coles, 11th Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.
Surgeon J. D. Osborne, 4th New Jersey Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon H. Gross, 26th Pennsylvania Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon J. D. Sturdevant, 137th Pennsylvania Vols.
Assistant-Surgeon G. J. Townsend, 72d New York Volunteers.
Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Breaker, 16th Michigan Volunteers.
Surgeon J. V. Z. Blaney has been relieved from duty in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and ordered to report in person, without delay, to Brigadier-General Kelly, U. S. Volunteers, commanding the Department of Western Virginia, for duty as Medical Director.

Rev. William Y. Potter having been drafted into the service of the United States, has been assigned to the special duty of visiting and inspecting the hospitals in and near Washington and Alexandria. Surgeon John Bell, U. S. Army, now on sick leave, will, at the expiration of his leave, report to Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, U. S. Army, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

So much of Special Orders No. 294, July 3, 1863, of the War Department, as directed Surgeon Charles McCormick, U. S. Army, to report in person to Brigadier-General Kelly, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of Western Virginia, for duty as Medical Director, has been revoked, and Surgeon McCormick ordered to proceed, without delay, to Wilmington, Del., and relieve Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, as a member of the Retiring Board, now in session at that place.

Surgeon Campbell, upon being relieved, will report to Major-General Couch, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Susquehanna, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

The following named Medical officers have been ordered to report in person, without delay, to Surgeon Jonathan Letterman, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac.

Assistant-Surgeon E. J. Marsh, U. S. Army, now on duty in Washington, D. C.

Assistant-Surgeon C. K. Winne, U. S. Army, now on duty in Pittsburgh, Pa., Department of the Monongahela.

Assistant-Surgeon John Bell, U. S. Army, now on sick leave, upon the expiration of his leave.

Assistant-Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, now in charge of the U. S. General Hospital, Filbert street, Philadelphia.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Brooks, U. S. Army, now on duty in Baltimore, Maryland.

Surgeon Madison Mills, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Tennessee, and ordered to report, without delay, to Major-General Schofield, Commanding the Department of Missouri, as Medical Director of that Department.

Surgeon G. S. Palmer, U. S. Volunteers, on duty at Chambersburg, Penn., has been ordered to report to the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, to relieve Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, as Medical Director of the 11th Army Corps.

Surgeon Campbell to report to the Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, at Chambersburg, Penn.

So much of Special Orders No. 408, September 17th, 1863, of the War Department, as directed Assistant-Surgeon W. C. Daniels, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Major-General Grant, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Tennessee, has been revoked, and Surgeon Daniels ordered to report to Major-General Burnside, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding Department of the Ohio, for duty.

Assistant-Surgeon J. Anlickerbocker, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac and ordered to report in person to the Medical Director, Department of the Susquehanna, for duty in the Filbert street hospital, in place of Assistant-Surgeon Van Buren Hubbard, U. S. Army, relieved.

Surgeon William S. King, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty as Medical Director, Department of the Susquehanna, and ordered to proceed to Lexington, Kentucky, and report in person to Major-General Burnside, Commanding Department of the Ohio, for duty as Medical Director of that Department.

Surgeon C. F. H. Campbell, U. S. Volunteers, on being relieved from duty as Medical Director of the 11th Army Corps, has been ordered to report for duty to the Medical Director of the Department of the Susquehanna, for duty at Chambersburg, Pa.

CONFIRMED.

The order given by Brigadier-General Graham, U. S. Volunteers, President of the Examining Board at Annapolis, Maryland, directing Assistant-Surgeon George A. Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, to rejoin his proper station, has been confirmed.

DETAILED.

Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Norris, U. S. Army, has been detailed a member of the Board instituted by Special Orders No. 169, April, 1863, of the War Department, in the place of Surgeon James T. Ghieslin, U. S. Army, relieved by Special Orders No. 402, September 8, 1863.

DISCHARGED.

Upon the recommendation of a Board of Examiners, Surgeon Thomas J. Dunott, 1st Maryland Cavalry, has been honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability, with the condition that he shall receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the Government.

By direction of the President, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Examiners, convened by Special Orders No. 294, July 3d, 1863, from the War Department, Surgeon W. H. White, U. S. Volunteers, is honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of physical disability, to date September 26th, 1863.

REINSTATED.

Edward Russell, late Surgeon 4th Louisiana Volunteers, dismissed the service as Assistant-Surgeon 26th Mass. Volunteers, by Special Orders No. 223, of the War Department, has been restored to his regiment, with pay from date of rejoining it for duty, on condition that he shall refund to the Pay Department an over payment of \$225 16, and provided, the vacancy has not been filled, evidence of which must be obtained from the Governor, or appointing authority.

DISMISSED.

In accordance with the findings of a Military Commission, convened by virtue of Special Orders No. 386, headquarters district of Memphis, and by direction of the President, Assistant-Surgeon W. S. Bell, 43d Ohio Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States, for absence without leave.

Surgeon J. Owen, U. S. Volunteers, has been dismissed the service of the United States.

RESIGNED.

Hospital Chaplain Frederick Wines, U. S. Army, has resigned.

Mr. C. W. Whitney, the designer and builder of the *Keokuk*, associated with Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, of Washington, has entered into a contract with the Government to raise the above vessel, now lying sunk off Morris Island. The work is to be prosecuted at once.

There are several rich prizes now at New Orleans. One of these is the merchant steamer *Warrin*, captured while coming from Havana, bound for any port in Florida. The cargo is a return of the product of a load of cotton run out of Mobile. There is also the merchant steamer *Alabama*. The merchant steamer *Montgomery*, captured on the same day with the *Alabama*. The steamer *Fox* was destroyed on the 11th off Chandelure Islands. She is the same vessel that Captain Walker, a paroled Confederate prisoner, some months ago captured at the mouth of the Mississippi, and escaped to Mobile, where he received an ovation. There has nothing been heard of the *Fox* until her timely end was announced as burned by one of our blockading vessels.

NAVY YARDS AND NAVAL STATIONS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Captain John Rogers visited the Yard this week, accompanied by Chief-Engineer John Faron, Local-Inspector-General Ryan, of California, the Messrs. Secor and Mr. Birkbeck. The Superintendent of the Yard made a thorough inspection of all three vessels. He expressed himself as highly pleased. Upon leaving the Yard, the workmen, upwards of a thousand in number, gathered together, and as the gallant Captain passed through their midst, they saluted him with nine rousing cheers, and through their foreman, Mr. Wm. Smith, thanked him for the gallant manner in which he had fought the *Wachaween*, the first Monitor constructed at their Yard.

The prize steamship *Juno* (British), Acting-Master Franklin Hopkins, from Wilmington, N. C., September 22, arrived here on the 24th. The *Juno* was captured September 22, off Wilmington, N. C., after a chase of four hours, by the United States gunboat *Connecticut*, during which the *Connecticut* fired thirty rounds of shell and solid shot. The *Juno* have overboard part of her cargo of cotton. She is an iron vessel, one hundred and twenty tons burden, side-wheel, built at Bristol, England, and is ten years old. Her engines are oscillating, and are about four hundred horse power. The cargo consists of two hundred bales of cotton, three tons of tobacco and a small quantity of turpentine, and is valued, together with the vessel, at \$100,000. She is bound to Boston, but put into this port for a supply of fuel. She is in charge of Acting-Masters Franklin Hopkins, and Charles Hall, and Acting-Engineer McArthur.

The steam and Yard are full of ships—some days as many as thirty-five, and on others only six or seven. There are at work on these vessels at least five thousand workmen. There is in course of construction a Bishop's derrick composed entirely of iron, which will be completed some time in December; it will occupy the place of the old wooden one. All the vessels overhauled and repaired in the Yard are painted the regulation color, which is now a slate. The three double tenders, the *Peria*, *Tallahama*, and *Algonquin*, are progressing with all possible dispatch; the two former will be launched inside of six weeks. The frigate *Wambanogue* is getting along as fast as possible. She is the largest vessel built by the United States Navy. The *Mercury* was launched last week, and is nearly ready for harbor-service. The *Miantonomah* is getting ready for sea. The *Shamrock* is getting her machinery in. The *Maumee* is ready for sea. The *Hartford* and *Richmond* are both nearly ready for sea; these are the two vessels which ran the blockade at Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The *Richmond* was put in commission on Wednesday, with the old officers and crew. The *Hartford* has a thorough overhauling. Mr. W. Steele, the master carpenter, has 1,100 men employed in his department alone.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

The gunboat *Alabama*, which arrived at New York some weeks since, infected with yellow fever, and which was recently towed to this yard, is now lying at quarantine, but will be brought up as soon as the weather becomes cool and frosty, so that she can be thoroughly cleaned. The old sloop-of-war *Fandania* is now lying at one of the wharves, and is shortly to be fitted up as a receiving ship. At another wharf is the new and beautiful gunboat *Leipsic* which was built at this yard. She is under the charge of Lieutenant Commander Bradford, and is bound for Fortress Monroe, where she will receive sailing orders. It is expected she will prove to be very fast, having made thirteen knots with great ease. While proceeding to sea a few days since, she unfortunately broke her propeller, and is detained until the damage can be repaired. She is 700 tons burden, and her engines, which are very fine specimens of machinery, were made at Hartford. The *Leipsic* is armed with one 200-pound pivot gun, two 9-inch rifled pivot guns and four rifled howitzers.

The *Sawmut*, also built at this yard, and of the same class as the *Leipsic*, is now in the dry dock. She will go to the Brooklyn Navy Yard in about two weeks to receive her machinery. Orders have been received to fit out with all possible dispatch the old frigate *Alabama*, which has lain in the ship house for over forty years. She was commenced in 1819, and caulking was begun in 1826, since which time very little if any work has been done on the vessel. It is expected she will be launched in less than three months, when she will be fitted up as a receiving ship.

The frigate *Franklin* still remains under cover, and is an object of great attraction. She is 3,600 tons, and is pierced for about fifty guns, but will, when launched, carry an additional armament of heavy pivot guns, rendering her one of the heaviest armed naval vessels afloat. Orders are daily expected to fit her out, which it is thought can be accomplished in about six months. She will be a full-rigged frigate, but will use steam as auxiliary. Her engines, which were made at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, are now ready.

One of the iron-clads—the *Agamemnon*—is building at this yard. She is of the second class, with two turrets, and similar to the *Monadnock*, now building at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Workmen have just commenced putting on the plates, and it is probable she will be ready for service early next spring.

Preliminary orders have already been received to build three wooden gunboats, of about 2,000 tons each. They are to be built for speed, and will carry very heavy armaments.

Additional workshops are being built for various branches of labor, and the capabilities of the yard will shortly be much enlarged. The yard is under the superintendence of Commodore George F. Pearson. About 1,200 men are now employed.

At Fort Sullivan, on Seavey's Island, a short distance from the yard, are barracks, which are at present occupied by negroes, who are daily drilled in duties pertaining to shipboard. They number 101, and are bright and tractable, easily learning what is required of them, and taking great interest in their new employment. The fort is an earthwork, which was thrown up during the war of 1812.

NAVAL STATION, NORFOLK, VA.

This station for fifteen months past has been under the command of Commodore John W. Livingston. When he was ordered to this post, there was little in the Navy Yard (once the finest in the world), but great heaps of unsightly though costly ruins. But after fifteen months of labor, order begins to arise from the ruins, and at the present time the Yard is capable of doing a large amount of work, and is constantly being rendered more and more efficient.

For some months after Commodore Livingston assumed command here, little could be done other than the herculean task of cleaning away the ruins, gathering together the masses of copper and iron which yet remained here, and preparing for, at least, a partial rebuilding of the Yard. But now the blacksmith department is in full operation; the foundry, the machine shops, and the ship carpenter and joiner departments are fully organized and at work; and the dock engine, a most powerful and admirable piece of work, has

been rebuilt anew, from the shapeless ruin in which the Rebels left it, and now empties the dry dock in four or five hours.

There are now lying at the Yard eight vessels of war—from the third-rate side-wheel steamer *Florida*, down to the little tug *Alert*, undergoing repairs—and for some weeks back there has been, at least, this number of vessels at the station. This fact alone will give an idea of the amount of work which is now done here, and of the labor which has been required to reconstruct and repair, out of the ruins the rebels left, the machinery requisite to repair, alter, and refit these vessels. During the past nine months a number of gunboats designed for river service have been fitted out here, with iron bulwarks and iron-plated pilot-houses, for the protection of their crews and officers from rifle balls of rebel sharpshooters. It is not, perhaps, discreet to give the number of vessels that have been re-modeled, repaired, or armed at this station, during the present season, but the names of some of them are as follows:—

Gunboat *Morse*; steamer *Mount Washington*; gunboats *Commodore Jones*, *Commodore Barney*; bark *Houghton*; side-wheel steamers *Commodore* and *Florida*; Monitors *Weehawken* and *Sangamon*; side-wheel steamer *Hunchback*; screw-steamers *Mytic*, *Wyandotte* and *Young America*; gunboats *Stepping Stones* and *Shockokon*, and many others.

Much credit ought to be given to the superintendent of machinery at the Yard, Mr. W. H. Lyons, for the amount and excellence of the work in his Department. He rebuilt the dock engine at an expense of less than one-quarter of her original cost (something less than \$7,500), while her original builders demanded of the Government \$30,000 to rebuild her.

There are about 350 mechanics and laborers now employed in the Yard. So great has been the energy and economy of Commodore Livingston, that all that could be done preparatory to a general or partial rebuilding of the Yard, has been accomplished with comparatively small expense, and in many cases, with considerable profit to the Government; and should Congress appropriate the money requisite, the work of reconstruction could now be carried on with rapidity, ease, and cheapness.

The United States Naval Hospital is also under the control of Commodore Livingston. It at present contains about 200 patients; and generally receives from 20 to 25 new patients each week. Sick and wounded sailors and marines are sent here from all the vessels of the North and South Atlantic Blockading Squadrons, and from the fleet now engaged at Charleston.

The officers of the station now on duty here, are as follows: Commandant, John W. Livingston; Surgeon-in-Chief, Solomon Sharp; Surgeon, Albert C. Gorges; A. A. Paymaster, Louis Sands; Assistant Surgeon, J. Oliver Burnett; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. H. Jones; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. M. Reber; Naval Constructor, Isiah Hanscom; Acting-Master, Samuel F. Holbrook; Carpenter, William Hyde. The U. S. screw-steamer *Wyandotte* is doing off Norfolk.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The U. S. steamer *Sacramento*, from Fortress Monroe, arrived at Boston on the 30th September.

The new steam revenue propeller *Kawano*, was launched in Baltimore on the 23d.

Commodore Bell, commanding W. G. B. Squadron, reports that on the 13th of September the steamer *Fox*, which was captured by the rebels in April last, was chased into Mississippi Sound and burnt.

The *Ella* and *Annie*, a rebel blockade runner, was at Bermuda the second week in September. At the town of Hamilton, the officers of the craft were dined and wined, and honored with every possible attention.

The Bermuda Gazette confirms the statement that the steamer *Sumter* was sunk by the fire of Fort Moultrie, she having been mistaken for a Federal man-of-war. Six hundred and thirty persons were on board, and all with the exception of twenty were saved.

The gunboat *Vicksburg*, one hundred and thirty feet long, thirty-two feet wide, and seventeen deep, was recently launched at Mystic, Conn. She is pierced for three heavy guns, and will be ready for service in about twenty days.

Captain Dungan of the revenue service, is doing good work in his blockading and cruising operations along the Virginia shore. He arrived in Baltimore, September 24th, having captured two blockade runners a few days before. They were schooners, laden with contraband goods and a rebel mail.

The Scotland *Caledonian Mercury* says: "Another steamer, the *Star*, has just cleared out from the Clyde, for the purpose of running the blockade. The *Rathay Castle*, which sailed a short time back for the same purpose, has put back to the Clyde for repairs. There are two steamers—one lying at Glasgow, the other at Greenock—almost ready to follow the *Star*."

A Court of Inquiry is in session at the Washington Navy Yard with Lieutenant-Commander W. P. Jones, of the Ordnance, as President, and Captain Jas. H. Jones, of the marine corps, as Judge Advocate, on the case of Acting-Master James Van Buekirk, of the sloop schooner *Adolph Hugo* (guard boat at Alexandria), charged with conduct unbecoming an officer.

A LETTER from the steamer *Seminole*, dated Rio del Norte, September 12, says: "The most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the *Seminole*, under command of Commander Roland. She is of British build, and over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been fitted out in England for a rebel man-of-war."

The United States steamer *Cour de Lion* lately arrived at the Washington Navy Yard, from the lower river, and reports that deserting substitutes are still making their way across the Potomac, and some points many of them are in the woods watching an opportunity to cross. Rebel guerrillas frequently show themselves along the banks, and lately several have been captured.

U. S. FRIGATE *Macedonian* was lately towed into the inner harbor at Newport, by the steamer *Ferry*, and anchored off the east side of the island, a short distance astern of the frigate *Constitution*, where she will be permanently moored for the winter. There are now three first-class frigates in the inner harbor, opposite Newport, namely: the *Constitution*, *Santee* and *Macedonian*, all attached to the Naval Academy. The sloop-of-war *Marion* will return here, after completing some necessary repairs in Boston.

The U. S. steamer *Connecticut*, Captain Almy, reports that on the 2d of September, she drove on shore and destroyed the Confederate steamer *Phantom*, loaded with arms, &c., and intending to run the blockade at Wilmington. She was built in England, and is supposed to have been intended for a privateer. The *Connecticut* chased her about four hours, and finding she was near being captured, her officers ran her on shore and took to the boats and escaped.

Messrs. Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, are now constructing a mammoth floating battery of 3,500 tons burden. She will be eighty feet longer than the *Ironides*, with all the invulnerability and seaworthiness of that vessel. These gentlemen built the *Ironides*. They are also constructing the United States monitor *Fazio*, and she now presents a graceful shell, upon which an epidemic of five feet of solid timber is about to be laid. The mail coat will be laid outside of this timber.

The ladies' iron-clad gunboat, the *Charleston*, has been launched and is nearly ready for service in Charleston harbor. Her guns and nearly all her machinery are in, and she is about to go into commission. She is like in form and size the *Palmetto State* and *Chicora*; but she is mailed in a stronger way, and armed with heavier guns. She has a large iron beak projecting well from her bow to crush in the sides of ships, and like the other iron-clads, will carry a heavy spar under water, with the torpedo attached to it at least twenty feet from her bow, with which they propose to blow up our Monitors when they come into the harbor.

The gunboat *Ozark* recently left St. Louis, and made a short trial

trip up the river. The hull of the *Ozark* was built at Mound City, was towed to St. Louis, where she received her engines and machinery. The boat is built on the Monitor plan. The dimensions are as follows: 180 feet long, 50 feet beam, and 7 feet four inches in hold. She has two engines, and four propellers seven feet in diameter. The iron plating around the turret and pilot house is six inches thick, deck plating one inch, and side armor three inches. She has two 11 inch guns.

The prize *Atlantic*, of which much has already been published in the Northern papers, bound for New Orleans, has not been heard from. There is no doubt but that the prize-crew and officers were overpowered by the prisoners on board, and the vessel now, no doubt, is in some Confederate port, or more likely at Havana or Nassau. The prize-master was Acting-Ensign Miller, said to have been an excellent officer; his crew consisted of four men. The Captain of the *Atlantic* and four of his crew are with Miller. The blockade Captain was an old hand at the rascality, having served at the business in the Crimean war.

The United States revenue steamer *Hercules*, Lieutenant-Commanding J. G. Baker, while lying under the Virginia shore, Chesapeake Bay, was attacked on Sunday, September 20th, by a large force of guerrillas, who were handsomely repulsed in about twenty minutes. The *Hercules* was struck a number of times, but fortunately no one was injured on board. It being dark the rebel loss could not be ascertained. It is presumed that the shot from the *Hercules* told with good effect, as the rebel fire was soon silenced and they retreated. The rebels were determined upon the capture of this steamer, as her activity along the coast for some time past has deprived them of large supplies of stores and ammunition.

The gunboat *Kansas* was launched in Philadelphia this week. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars 180 feet; length of keel for tonnage, 162 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 12 feet 2 inches. She is 593 tons burthen, and will, when load, draw nine feet of water, and will have an average speed of eleven knots an hour. Her armament will consist of four guns on her gun deck, and one 11th-inch pivot-gun; her magazine will contain nine thousand pounds of powder. She is furnished with an auxiliary pumping engine, with attachments to supply the boiler, to pump out the ship, and to use in case of fire. She also has an arrangement for throwing hot water if necessary.

The British Navy have at present in our water eighteen vessels of various rates, from a fifty-gun frigate to a four-gun despatch vessel. As it may be a matter of interest to our readers, we give below their names, number of guns, and the names of their commanders:—

Barraconda, 6, steamer, Malcolm; *Challenger*, 22, steamer, Kennedy; *Greyhound*, 17, steamer, Hickey; *Immortalité*, 5, steamer, Hancock; *Jas*, 21, steamer, Van Loon; *Landrail*, 5, steamer, Arthur; *Lily*, 4, steamer, Harvey; *Medea*, 6, steamer, Preston; *Nimble*, 5, steamer, D'Arcy; *Petrel*, 11, steamer, Watson; *Phaeton*, 39, steamer, Boyar; *Plover*, 5, steamer, Corry; *Pylades*, 21, steamer, Hood; *Rinaldo*, 17, steamer, Dunlop; *Rosario*, 11, steamer, Grant; *Satellite*, 21, steamer, Grafton; *Vesuvius*, 6, steamer, Hamilton. The *Fawn*, 17, screw sloop, has been ordered to be put in commission at Chatham, to relieve the *Greyhound*.

The Clyde-built side-wheel steamer *Jupiter*, a noted blockade runner, 184 feet long, 19 feet beam, formerly a passenger boat on the Clyde, was captured by the United States steamer *Cimarron* (formerly spelled *Cimero*) at 3 1/2 o'clock last Sunday morning, in attempting to run the blockade into Savannah, by the way of Warsaw Sound. She has a well-assorted cargo of liquors and medicines, among the latter a good quantity of quinine. She had for passengers four officers of the Royal Navy, an agent of the Confederacy named Weaver, and a commercial agent. Also Nassau and Savannah pilots. The officers were recognized by Mr. Lyman, Paymaster's Clerk of the *Cimarron*, who was formerly in the English service. By orders of the Health Officer at Hilton Head, the *Jupiter* was beached on St. Helena Island, in consequence of a serious leak which was discovered after her capture.

The Russian vessels in New York harbor have been joined this week by the *Nile*, English line-of-battle ship, Captain E. K. Barnard, the flagship of Sir Alex. Milne, Admiral, who is on board, a screw propeller of 500 horse power, 2,622 tons, 78 guns, and crew of 850. The *Immortalité*, Captain George Hancock, English steam frigate, belonging to the North America and West India stations, is of 600 horse power, 3,059 tons, carrying 51 guns. The *Nimble*, in command of Lieutenant John Darcy; English dispatch boat; propeller of 50 horse power, 428 tons, carries 5 guns, and crew of 100. The French frigate *Guerrier*, from Halifax, Commander Reynaud. These vessels are anchored in the vicinity of the Russian fleet, making untidily probably the greatest number of foreign men-of-war ever at one time in the harbor. Of course all these distinguished and singularly simultaneous arrivals have created considerable interest, surprise and comment.

The iron-clad *Dictator* is rapidly progressing at the Delamater Iron Works, in this city. The engines and turret machinery are all in. The boilers will be put in after the launch, which is expected to take place on the 15th of November. At present four hundred workmen are employed constantly on her. Her length is 320 feet; breadth of beam 42 feet, and 50 feet depth of hold. The ram extends 30 feet. The propeller is the largest in the world in one cast, being 2 1/2 feet in diameter; her armor also is the heaviest of any vessel afloat, being 13 inches thick of solid iron in plates and bars against a white oak back, 3 feet 9 inches thick. The turret will be 16 1/2 inches thick in two courses, each course 4 inches thick, between which are segments of iron. Her armament will consist of two smooth-bore Ericsson guns, using 80 pounds of powder to a shot, and throwing a shell of 460 pounds weight. The ventilation is obtained by means of a revolving fan drawing the air from the deck, and circulating it throughout the vessel in greater or less quantity. The *Dictator* is designed for fast sailing.

NAVY GAZETTE.

SABINE PASS EXPEDITION.

UNITED STATES STEAM-SLOOP PENSACOLA, NEW ORLEANS, September 4, 1863.

SIR:—I have the honor to inform the department that Major-General Banks, having organized a force of 4,600 men, under Major-General Franklin, to effect a landing at Sabine Pass for military occupation, and requested the cooperation of the Navy, which I most gladly acceded to, I assigned the command of the Naval force to Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, commanding United States steamer *Clifton*, accompanied by the steamer *Sache*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Amos Johnson; United States steamer *Arizona*, Acting-Master Howard Tibbets; and United States steamer *Granite City*, Acting-Master C. W. Lamson. These being the only available vessels of sufficient light draught at my disposal for that service, and as they have good pilots, I have no doubt the force is quite sufficient for the object. The defenses afloat and ashore are believed to consist of two 32-pounders *en barbette*, and a battery of field pieces, and two bay boats converted into rams.

It was concerted with General Franklin that the squadron of four gunboats, under the command of Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Crocker shall make the attack alone, assisted by about one hundred and eighty sharpshooters from the Army, divided among his vessels; and having driven the enemy from his defenses and destroyed or driven off the rams, the transports are then to advance and land their troops.

I regret exceedingly that the officers and crews, who have been on blockade there, cannot participate in the attack, in consequence of the excessive draught of water drawn by their vessels.

The *New London*, drawing 9 1/2 feet, is the lightest draught of all the blockaders, and has made repeated attempts to go in alone, but without success.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant, H. H. BELL, Commodore Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, pro tem. To the Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES STEAMER ARIZONA, SABINE BAR, September 10, 1863.

SIR:—At 6 A. M. on the 8th, the *Clifton* stood in the bay and opened fire on the fort, to which no reply was made. At 9 A. M. the *Sache*, *Arizona*, and *Granite City*, followed by the transports, stood over the bar, and with much difficulty (owing to the shallowness of the water) reached anchorage two miles from the fort at 11 A. M., the gunboats covering the transports.

At 3 30 P. M., the *Sache*, followed by the *Arizona*, advanced up the eastern channel to draw the fire of the forts, while the *Clifton* advanced up the western channel; the *Granite City* to cover the landing of a division of troops under General Weitzel; no reply to the fire of the gunboats being made until we were abreast of the forts, when

they opened with eight guns, three of which were rifled. Almost at the same moment the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were struck in their boilers, enveloping the vessels in steam. There not being room to pass the *Sachem*, this vessel was backed down the channel and a boat sent to the *Clifton*, which returned with Engineer Munroe and Fireman Linn badly scalded (since dead). The *Arizona* had now grounded by the stern; the ebb tide caught her bows and swung her across the channel; she was, with much difficulty, extricated from this position—owing to the engine becoming heated by the collection of mud in the boilers.

The flags of the *Clifton* and *Sachem* were run down and white flags were flying at the fore. As all the transports were now moving out of the bay, this vessel remained covering their movements, until she grounded and remained until midnight, when she was kedged off, as no assistance could be had from any of the tugs of the expedition. There are now on board this vessel, William Low, Peter Benson, George W. Maker, John Howells, Samuel Smith, and George Hurton, of the crew of the *Sachem*.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. TIDBETTS,

Acting-Master Commanding U. S. steamer *Arizona*.
Commodore H. H. Bell,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, New Orleans.

UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP *PENSACOLA*, NEW ORLEANS, September 13, 1863.

SIR:—My dispatch No. 41 informed you of the repulse of the expedition at Sabine Pass, and the capture of the *Clifton*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Frederick Crocker, and *Sachem*, Acting-Volunteer-Lieutenant Amos Johnson, by the rebels, and the safe return of the troops and transports to the river without loss.

Lieutenants Crocker and Johnson are reported to have fought their vessels gallantly, and are unhurt. The rebel steamers took the *Clifton* and *Sachem* in tow within twenty minutes after their surrender. The extent of their damage is unknown.

The arrival of the *Owasco* this morning has given me the only reports from the Naval officers concerned that I have yet received.

The attack, which was to have been a surprise, and made at early dawn of the 7th, was not made until 3 p. m. on the 8th, after the entire expedition had appeared off Sabine for twenty-eight hours, and a reconnaissance had been made on the morning of the 8th by Generals Franklin and Weitzel and Lieutenant-Commanding Crocker, when they decided on a form of attack different from that recommended by myself.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

H. H. BELL,

Commodore Commanding W. G. B. Squadron, *pro tem*.
Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE IRONSIDES BEFORE FORT MOULTRIE.

FLAG STEAMER *PHILADELPHIA*,
OFF MORRIS ISLAND, SEPT. 15, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.—

SIR:—I enclose herewith the reports concerning the part taken by the Ironsides in some of the recent actions, and concur with Captain Rowan in the estimate he takes of the services of the ship and company, in which I consider himself as most conspicuous.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral,
Commanding U. S. B. Squadron.

U. S. S. NEW IRONSIDES,

OFF FORT WAGNER, M. I. S. C., SEPT. 10, 1863.

SIR:—The *Weehawken* being hard aground off the pass between Sumter and Cummings' Point, the batteries from Fort Moultrie opened upon her. In obedience to orders, I moved this ship up, casting off the *Memphis*, which was at the time supplying me with shells, to buoy No. 3, interposing my ship, and completely covering the *Weehawken* from the fire of the enemy. The moment we anchored and commenced swinging head on to Fort Moultrie, the enemy opened fire upon us, which was terrible. Fortunately, however, we succeeded in getting her port broadside to bear by the time he had gotten our range. We opened slowly at first, to get range on Moultrie, when I directed a very spirited and concentrated fire on that fort, which compelled it to slacken. We also directed our attention to the forts between Moultrie and Dechargeard. One of the heaviest guns in these works was dismounted, and the fire of the others sensibly slackened. I then directed one gun to continue rapid fire on each of these forts, and directed the remaining fire to open on Moultrie.

The fire of all the forts slackened down to an occasional gun, when I directed a slow fire to be kept up. The moment the enemy discovered this, he jumped from behind his sandbags and opened rapidly. I renewed our rapid fire, and silenced him again. I should mention with great pleasure to bear testimony to the fine bearing, zeal and gallantry of the division officers, Lieutenant H. E. Robeson, Acting-Master Geo. W. Domett, Acting-Master John M. Skilling, Acting-Ensign Charles W. Howard, and Ensign Benjamin H. Porter.

The captains of guns and their spirited crews have my warmest thanks for the splendid manner in which they handled their guns. Paymaster Russell has my thanks for great zeal and ability in command of the powder and shell division. I particularly recommend to your notice and that of the Department, the services of Lieutenant Commander Belknap, to whose zeal and ability, as executive officer, I am so much indebted, for his untiring efforts to make the ship efficient in every department, and for his fine judgment and bearing in carrying out my orders as commander of the gun deck during the fourteen times that this ship has been under the fire of the enemy's batteries.

The pilot, Mr. Benjamin Dorey, merits my thanks for the able manner in which he has handled this ship, particularly in working her up to Moultrie in the night, without lights, bearings or compass.

I enclose herewith the report of Mr. Bishop, carpenter, detailing the injuries.

I am happy to say I have but few casualties. The surgeon's report of them is enclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. C. ROWAN,
Captain Commanding.

To Rear-Admiral JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Commanding S. A. B. Squadron.

NAVAL ORDERS.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Captain Charles S. Boggs, from the *Sacramento* (sick), and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant Commander James E. Jewitt, from the command of the *Sage*, and ordered to command the *Metacomb*.

Lieutenant Commander K. B. Lowry, from the command of the *Metacomb*, and ordered to command the *Tacony*.

Lieutenant Commander Joseph E. De Haven, from the command of the *Pennsboro*, and ordered to command the *Sage*.

Lieutenant Theodore F. Kane, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Neptune*.

Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Tinkham, from the *Kanawha*, and ordered North.

Assistant-Paymaster Edwin Putnam, from the *Nahant*, and ordered North.

Assistant-Paymaster Jessie B. Woodbury, from the *Passaic*, and ordered North.

Third-Assistant-Engineer George W. Baird, from the *Kensington*, and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

Assistant-Surgeon W. R. Richardson, from the *Kearsage*, at Cadiz, Spain, and ordered to return to the United States.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John Van Hovenburg, from the *Pembina*, and ordered to the *Rhode Island*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Frederick Eckel, from the *Saranac*, and ordered home for examination.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Cipriano Andrade, Henry D. McEwen, Henry F. Bradford, and Hiram D. Barstow, from the *Lancaster*, Blockading Squadron, and ordered home for examination.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Russell, from the command of the *Kennebec*, and ordered North.

Lieutenant Commander W. P. McCann, from the command of the *Hatchback*, and ordered to command the *Kennebec*.

Lieutenant Arthur R. Yates, from the Pacific Squadron, and ordered to return to New York.

Ensign La Roe P. Adams, from the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and ordered to final examination.

Lieutenant Samuel D. Greene, from the *Florida*, and awaiting orders.

Lieutenant John McFarland, from the *Chocoma*, and awaiting orders.

Surgeon Samuel J. Jones, from the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia, and awaiting orders.

Assistant-Surgeon Samuel H. Peltz, from the *Chocoma* and ordered to the *Palatka*.

Assistant-Surgeon Wm. L. Wheeler, from the *Palatka* and ordered North.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Francis C. Goodwin, John D. Topplin, and Isaac R. Oakford, from the *Saranac*, and ordered home for examination.

Captain James Alden, detached from the command of the *Fort Jackson*, and granted a leave of absence for thirty days.

Chief-Engineer F. C. Dade, detached from the *Oncida*, and ordered to special duty at Philadelphia.

ORDERED.

Lieutenant-Commander A. E. K. Benham, to command the *Pennsboro*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer T. C. Burchard, to the *Pensacola*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Isaac B. Fort, to the *Lackawanna*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer W. F. C. Reichenbach, to the *Port Royal*.

Lieutenant Commander S. B. Luce, preparatory orders for sea service.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John W. Huxley, to the *Sassacus*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer John C. Denby, to the *Saranac*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers George F. Sawyer, Edward Stiles, T. L. Vanderville and Robert Inch, to the *Lancaster*, Blockading Squadron.

Assistant-Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to the Naval Rendezvous, Philadelphia.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Samuel B. Budd, Frank H. Townsend, and F. P. Halliwell, to the *Saranac*.

Sailmaker Wm. Rogers, to the *Richmond*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Myron H. Knapp, to examination.

Second-Assistant-Engineer Robert Potts, ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

Third-Assistant-Engineers Jacob L. Bright and Augustus F. Nagle, ordered to the *Vicksburg*.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

CONFIRMED.

The appointment of Acting-Master's Mates E. R. Clarke and W. H. Wood.

The appointment of Acting-Ensigns Thomas Golding and C. W. Rogers.

APPOINTED.

Charles H. Rice, Acting-Ensign.

H. H. Gorringer, Acting-Master, and ordered to Mississippi Squadron.

John Condon, E. A. Bangs, R. H. Day, R. A. Treat, C. F. Lyons, and Thomas Roach, Acting-Master's Mates, and ordered to the Mississippi Squadron.

Anthony Courtney, John Crocker and S. W. Evans, Acting-Second-Assistant-Engineers, and ordered as above.

N. Spear, D. E. Nugent, and Mark Wade, Third-Assistant-Engineer, and ordered as above.

Charles Ducker, F. C. Alley and George F. Bennis, Acting-Assistant-Paymasters.

ORDERED.

Acting-Master R. G. Lee, ordered to the *Hunchback*.

REVOKED.

The appointment of Acting-Master's Mate T. J. Sheets.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Acting-Master's Mate J. W. Goodrich.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending September 26th, 1863.

Charles Cooper, ordinary seaman, drowned, September 12, U. S. S. *Connecticut*.

Hy. Gilman, marine, yellow fever, September 2, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

George Morris, marine, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

John O. James, hospital nurse, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. S. *Colorado*.

James H. Grimes, landsman, pneumonia, September 6, U. S. S. *Wabash*.

Peter Locade, landsman, congestive fever, August 31, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

James Brown, seaman, congestive fever, September 8, U. S. S. *Pensacola*.

Manual Cartright, contraband, remittent fever, August 3, Mississippi Squadron.

McVenible, contraband, endocarditis, July 21, Mississippi Squadron.

James A. Enright, landsman, remittent fever, June 14, Mississippi Squadron.

James Campbell, landsman, remittent fever, June 24, Mississippi Squadron.

Theodore F. Clarke, second corporal, cholera morbus, August 18, U. S. S. *Monongahela*.

John Sargent, gunner's mate, gunshot wound, September 9, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

John Buck, boy, remittent fever, September 9, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

John Johnson, seaman, dysentery, September 7, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Joseph Hall, consumption, September 12, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Dick Jordan, contraband, congestion, September 11, Naval Hospital, Memphis.

Michael Donohue, sergeant marines, delirium tremens, Naval Hospital, New York.

Spencer Mackay, landsman, contracted fever, September 19, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Brown, landsman, typhoid fever, September 19, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Richard Thomas, seaman, cholera morbus, August 20, U. S. S. *Canadogua*.

Joseph S. Emerick, landsman, shell wound, September 7, U. S. S. *Pennsboro*.

Leonus Patton, first-class boy, drowned, September 18, U. S. S. *Pennsboro*.

Josiah P. Hughes, marine, dysentery, September 17, U. S. S. *Powhatan*.

Clemens Boner, coal heaver, typhus fever, August 26, U. S. S. *Kearsage*.

Mark W. Emery, ordinary seaman, typhus fever, August 19, U. S. S. *Kearsage*.

CASUALTIES IN GENERAL ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The following is the most complete list we have been able to obtain thus far, of the killed and wounded in the Army of the Cumberland, during the late engagements in Northern Georgia. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the names:

KILLED.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.—Brig-Gen. Wm. H. Lytle, of Ohio, commanding brigade, Sheridan's division; Col. H. C. Heg, 2d Wisconsin, commanding brigade, Davis' division; Col. Grove, commanding brigade, Palmer's division; Col. Baldwin, commanding brigade, Johnson's division; Col. Edward A. King, commanding brigade, Reynolds' division; Col. Wm. Jones, 36th Ohio; Lieut. Scarslee, A. A. G. Staff Gen. Starkweather; Capt. Wm. Russell, A. A. G. Staff Gen. Granger; Lieut. Otis Moody, A. A. G. Staff Col. Bradley; Capt. A. H. Parshall, Staff Col. Vandever; Major Wall, Staff Gen. Davis; Capt. Murdock, Staff Gen. Van Cleave.

WOUNDED.

Brig-Gen. J. C. Starkweather, commanding brigade, Baird's division; Brig-Gen. John H. King, commanding regular brigade, Baird's division; Col. B. F. Scribner, commanding regular brigade, Baird's division; Col. Croston, 4th Kentucky Infantry, commanding brigade, Brauham's division; Lieut. Harrison Millard, Staff Gen. Palmer; Surgeon F. H. Cross, Staff Gen. Thomas; Col. T. R. Stanley, commanding brigade, Negley's division; Capt. James A. Hawley, Staff Gen. Stanley.

KILLED.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.—Capt. Wm. Killmer, Co. F, 101st Ohio; Lieut. Birnaud, commanding Battery H, 6th United States Artillery; Lieut. B. Pelt, commanding Battery A, 1st Michigan Artillery; Col. Bartleson, commanding 101st Illinois; Major Sidney Coolidge, commanding 16th United States Infantry; Lieut. Buck, Co. K, 61st Illinois; Lieut. Simmons, Co. G, 51st Illinois; Lieut. Bradshaw, Co. I, 3d Kentucky; Lieut. Hudson, Co. H, 3d Kentucky; Capt. Bryan, Co. I, 21st Illinois.

WOUNDED.

REGULAR OFFICERS.—Lieut. W. F. Goodwin, 16th; Lieut. Homer Clark, 16th; Lieut. Wm. Mills, 16th; Lieut. Miller, 18th; Major Dawson, 19th; Lieut. John J. Adair, 18th; Capt. Croton, 16th; Capt. Meredith, 15th; Lieut. W. H. Smyth, 18th; Lieut. Kozman, 4th; Lieut. Floyd, 4th; Lieut. Ludlow, 6th; Lieut. Pescaden, 6th.

OHIO REGIMENTS.—Lieut. J. L. Keeler, 21st; Capt. C. W. Allen, 21st; Lieut. Daniel Richards, 21st; Lieut. J. J. Miller, 31st; Lieut. J. W. Martin, 31st; Capt. A. J. Sterling, 31st; Capt. W. H. Free, 31st; Lieut. J. H. Colburn, 31st; Lieut. Silas Den, 31st; Lieut. J. G. Howell, 18th; Lieut. H. W. Bigelow, 14th; Capt. Moore, 14th; Capt. Fugate, 14th; Lieut. Hale, 101st; Major B. H. Macdonald, 101st; Lieut. Col. Messer, 101st; Lieut. Rule, 101st; Lieut. Squires, 101st; Lieut. Col. Maxwell, 2d; Capt. Lewis, 35th; Capt. Bierdoff, 35th; Capt. Thompson, 35th; Capt. Harlan, 35th; Lieut. Hiernan, 9th; Lieut. H. C. Cushman, 9th; Capt. H. H. Tinker, 6th; Col. C. Anderson, 6th; Adj. Troop, 6th; Capt. Montagnier, 6th; Capt. C. H. Gilshere, 6th; Capt. James Binze, 6th; Capt. G. W. Germany, 6th; Capt. Ross, 26th; Lieut. R. Herman, 9th; Lieut. J. Loomis, 9th; Lieut. Leideke, 9th; Lieut. Alex. Heilburn, 9th; Lieut. Col. Mast, 13th; Capt. Henry Dunbush, 1st; Capt. E. A. Spaulding, 106th; Major Brown, 66th; Major Ellis, 33d; Capt. Wm. Hananault, 113th; Colonel Armstrong, 93d; Captain Regan, 93d; Capt. Chas. J. Ent, 40th; Capt. T. C. Honnell, 90th; Lieut. J. W. Chesnut, 18th battery; Lieut. C. Roseberg, 18th battery; Lieut. Smith, 6th battery; Lieut. E. B. Belding, 1st; Lieut. Beiden, Goodspeed's Battery.

ILLINOIS REGIMENTS.—Capt. Atwater, 42d; Lieut. O. Stein, 21st; Lieut. Wetzel, 21st; Lieut. Hunter, 21st; Capt. Bogart, 21st; Capt. Read, 21st; Lieut. Wilson, 21st; Capt. George, 21st; Capt. Harlan, 21st; Capt. Brown, 51st; Adjutant Hall, 51st; Major Samuel Johnston, 22d; Capt. French, 22d; Col. G. Mehalotz, 24th; Lieut. Ed. Hall, 24th; Lieut. John Young, 19th; Capt. Jas. Longhorn, 19th; Col. J. J. Funkhouser, 98th; Lieut. Butler, 35th; Lieut. Snyder, 35th; Capt. Jones, 35th; Major McIlvaine, 35th; Major H. L. Alden, 35th; Captain Cole, 35th; Lieut. Chapman, 35th; Captain Pallard, 35th; Lieut. Hummer, 35th; Lieut. Elias B. Merchant, 44th; Capt. Geo. Pollock, 78th; Capt. P. L. Howden, 78th; Lieut. Col. Vasek, 78th; Lieut. Chas. B. Chandler, 78th; Lieut. A. O. Collins, 86th; Lieut. H. C. Griffin, 86th; Lieut. A. P. Ellis, 89th; Lieut. John W. Warren, 89th; Adjutant S. F. Bishop, 89th; Lieut. J. R. Dorsey, 89th; Lieut. Isaac F. Harcock, 79th; Capt. Burrell, 100th; Col. Bartleson, 100th; Lieut. Col. Embree, 100th; Capt. L. Ludington, 104th; Capt. O. M. Southwell, 104th; Capt. Porter, 104th; Capt. Sapp, 104th; Capt. Owen Wiley, 123d.

KENTUCKY REGIMENTS.—Capt. Taylor, 3d; Capt. Barret, 3d; Lieut. Carter, 3d; Lieut. Salmon, 3d; Lieut. M. Zoller, 4th; Lieut. Col. P. B. Hunt, 4th; Capt. J. M. Givens, 4th; Lieut. B. S. Tucker, 4th; Capt. Ed. Harrington, 4th; Lieut. G. C. West, 4th; Capt. J. A. Jacobs, 4th; Capt. Matt. Jenkins, 4th; Capt. Hadnell, 4th; Lieut. W. H. H. Ayers, 5th; Major Thomasson, 5th; Capt. L. P. Lovett, 5th; Capt. J. Lucus, 5th; Capt. Milburn, 11th; Capt. James M. Davenport, 10th; Lieut. W. F. Bigelow, 19th; Capt. S. P. Berrill, 10th; Lieut. Smith, 10th; Lieut. Col. Vaughn, 17th; Capt. Anthony, 17th; Capt. G. W. Gist, 17th; Lieut. J. D. Milman, 17th; Major A. G. Wildman, 18th; Adjutant Silas Howe, 18th; Lieut. D. H. Gergen, 18th; Capt. H. C. Smith, 6th.

INDIANA REGIMENTS.—Colonel C. W. Chapman, 74th; Capt. A. Davis, 74th; Capt. E. B. Mann, 74th; Captain G. W. Harter, 74th; Capt. Abbott, 74th; Capt. North, 74th; Capt. Kenney, 74th; Lieut. D. P. Peardoff, 74th; Lieut. Charles Snyder, 74th; Lieut. Booby, 74th; Lieut. K. H. Hall, 74th; Lieut. Jones, 10th; Col. Carroll, 10th; Major Vannatta, 10th; Captain Samuel H. Shortell, 10th; Lieut. D. F. Allen, 10th; Lieut. Thompson, 10th; Lieut. Hawkins, 10th; Lieut. Hoover, 10th; Lieut. Col. Newell Gleason, 87th; Major E. P. Hammond, 87th; Adjutant F. Ryland, 87th; Capt. Long, 87th; Lieut. N. B. Crosby, 87th; Lieut. J. W. Peber, 87th; Lieut. W. B. Eiddle, 87th; Capt. M. D. Ellis, 87; Capt. Hughes, 87th; Lieut. Brown, 87th; Lieut. Russell, 87th; Capt. R. C. Sabin, 87th; Captain Baker, 87th; Capt. J. M. Halliday, 87th; Lieut. L. D. Martin, 87th; Lieut. E. M. Bennett, 87th; Lieut. E. C. Andrews, 87th; Capt. G. S. Hart, 80th; Capt. M. Barr, 30th; Capt. G. Murphy, 30th; Capt. D. Phelps, 30th; Lieut. G. McPherson, 30th; Lieut. J. McKay, 30th; Lieut. J. Eberly, 30th; Lieut. Col. O. H. P. Cary, 36th; Lieut. James Patterson, 36th; Capt. W. F. Linpers, 36th; Lieut. R. B. Carr, 36th; Captain John Simon, 36th; Lieut. W. O. Butler, 36th; Lieut. Geo. Muligan, 36th; Corp. Ed. Allen, 36th; Major Carr, 72d; Capt. McIntyre, 72d; Capt. Stambaugh, 81st; Capt. E. Mitchell, 81st; Lieut. E. Northcutt, 81st; Lieut. Cummings, 81st; Capt. W. Burris, 84th; Lieut. V. Stemer, 84th; Lieut. Col. Wm. O'Brien, 75th; Lieut. Chambers, 75th; Capt. Stanton, 75th; Capt. W. C. Stineback, 82d; Capt. Hiram McAllister, 82d; Lieut. Col. H. Tripp, 6th; Lieut. J. B. Southern, 6th; Lieut. Henry Williams, 11th battery; Captain S. G. Harris, 10th battery; Capt. A. S. Melice, 74th; Capt. Hale, 81st.

EIGHTH KANSAS.—Adjutant S. R. Washer, Captain John Grelish, Capt. H. C. Austin, Lieut. Byron Slemmers, Lieut. Zach Burkhardt, Capt. C. Kelfer, Capt. E. P. Trigo, Lieut. J. L. Graham, Capt. J. E. Love.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Lieut. Lommony, 2d Minnesota; Lieut. Coverdale, 2d Minnesota; Lieut. Woodbury, 2d Minnesota battery; Lieut. C. H. Morgan, 21st Wisconsin; Lieut. John Pestil, 15th Missouri; Lieut. Robert Roach, 10th Wisconsin; Capt. E. H. Couwell, 21st Michigan; Lieut. Col. Mudge, 11th Michigan; Capt. Charles Newberry, 11th Michigan; Capt. Lewis Hedeger, 75th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Chas. B. Madden, 79th Pennsylvania.

GENERAL HOSPITALS IN WASHINGTON AND VICINITY.

Under Direction of Surgeon E. O. Abbott, U. S. A., Medical Director Department of Washington.

HOSPITAL.	LOCATION.	SURGEON IN CHARGE.
Armory Square,	17th St. W., bet. C & D.	D. W. Bliss, U. S. V.
Carver,	14th Street, W.	O. A. Juxon, U. S. V.
Campbell,	11th Street, W.	T. H. Baxter, U. S. V.
Columbian,	14th Street, W.	T. H. Crosby, U. S. V.
Desmarres,	Cor. 14th & Mass. Av.	J. S. Hudson, U. S. V.
Houses,	Cor. 1st & N. J. Av.	Wm. Thomson, U. S. A.
Emory,	East of Capitol, near (Almshouse).	N. K. Nisety, U. S. V.
Finley,	Kendall Green, 4th St. (East).	W. A. Bradley, U. S. A.
Harewood,	Corcoran's Farm, 11th St. West.	Surg. Antell, U. S. V.
Judiciary Square,	E. St., North, bet. 4th and 5th Sts. W.	E. J. Marab, U. S. A.
Kalamazoo (Small Pox),	Rock Creek, 2d St. S. E.	R. J. Turneae, U. S. A.
Lincoln,	1 mile E. of Capitol.	H. Allen, U. S. A.
Mt. Pleasant,	14th St. half mile out.	C. A. McCall, U. S. A.
Stanton,	1 E. St. & N. J. Av.	C. A. Lidell, U. S. V.
Stone,	14th St., beyond Car.	P. Glennau, U. S. A.
St. Alojzium,	North Capitol & 1st St.	Alex. Ingram, U. S. A.
St. Elizabeth (Insane Asylum),	Beyond Navy Yd., W.	C. H. Nicolson, U. S. A.
IN THE VICINITY.		
Convalence Camp,	Near Fort Barnard.	L. B. Hunt, U. S. V.
Fairfax Seminary,	2 miles back of Alex.	J. P. Smith, U. S. V.
Seminary,	Georgetown, D. C. cor.	H. W. Ducaschet, U. S. A.
1st Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Alexandria & Cameron.	Chas. Page, U. S. A.
2nd Division General,	Alexandria, Va., cor. Prince of Columbia & Washington.	T. R. Spencer, U. S. V.
3d Division General,	Alexandria, Va. Wash. (ington St.)	Edwin Bentley, U. S. A.

WHY GENERAL BURNSIDE DID NOT REINFORCE GENERAL ROSECRANS.—Parson Brownlow sends the following letter to a Western paper:—

"As some reflections are cast upon General Burnside for not having reinforced General Rosecrans, I beg leave, in vindication of the gallant Burnside, to state a few facts to men who are ignorant of the geography of that country. I claim to know the country occupied by both armies. I travelled through North Georgia as early as 1829, and lodged with the Cherokees, before the whites occupied the country, and before there were good roads of any kind. I have been travelling over that section and East Tennessee ever since, in every conceivable way, and therefore it is that I know the country.

First. It is one hundred and ten miles from Knoxville to Chattanooga, and it is about forty-five miles from Chattanooga to Lafayette (in the neighborhood of where the fighting began), still further south. BUCKNER, in retreating from Knoxville, burned the bridges behind him, rendering it impossible for General Burnside to reinforce General Rosecrans with any speed—besides, General Burnside had to keep an eye to the East, where, in twenty-four hours an army of 20,000 men could be poured down upon him from Lynchburg, on the great Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, in full possession of the Rebels.

The country in North Georgia is rather a level country, with hills and ridges springing up at intervals, and separating one valley from another. The streams are sluggish, and the banks usually high. The country is thickly timbered, with a heavy undergrowth, making it rather impassable for the operations of a large army.

For my part, I have every confidence in our ultimate success. Let Rosecrans be reinforced, and he will whip the whole Confederacy. The mediation I advocate is that of the cannon and the sword; and let there be no armistice, on sea or land, until all the Rebels, front and rear, North and South, are subjugated or exterminated. And then let condign punishment be speedily meted out to the surviving leaders in this unholy crusade against civilization. My motto is, Greek fire for the masses and hell fire for the leaders. And none but the loyal should be consulted in the great casting up of these accounts. W. G. BROWNLOW."

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S APPEARANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the Providence Journal, on seeing LOUIS NAPOLEON for the first time, says that in the expression of his face is contained "the mystery of the Sphinx with the cunning of the Jew," and that "he has a hooked nose but its hook is more that of the hawk than of the eagle." He continues:

"My opportunity for seeing the Emperor was a favorable one, and I turned it to account by making a leisurely inspection. Returning to Paris from St. Cloud through the Bois de Boulogne, he descended from the carriage and walked for half an hour along the border of the great lake. I do not remember to have seen a face with a more profound expression of stony gravity, but I would not say of impassability. The lines are slightly deeper than one would expect to see in a man of fifty five, and a very decided general tone of age is beginning to settle upon the whole physiognomy. The skin has a leathery, bilious hue, and the features bear traces of the acute pains which it is known he suffers. I noticed a swaying motion in the gait as he leaned rather heavily upon the arm of his companion. The Emperor's malady is such that he is not able to go on horseback without suffering intense pain, and all his visits to Mineral Springs do not seem to produce any permanent relief. Happily, or unhappily, Emperors also are but mortals, and no lithotomist can be found in all their wide dominions who are able to use the knife without causing pain. Think of LOUIS NAPOLEON bound to a surgeon's table after having escaped the bombs of ORSINI and the other attempts upon his life."

(Advertisement.)

We refer our readers to the advertisement of E. K. Conklin, 250 North Front street, Philadelphia. This house has established a business for the sale of Pure and Unadulterated Wines and Spirits only. Butlers and Army Contractors, who supply the Medical Department of the Army and Navy, should give this house a call. Mr. Jas. Broadbent, long and favorably known in the wine trade is connected with the firm.

(Advertisement.)

The attention of our readers is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Messrs. S. M. Ward & Co., which will be found in another part of this paper. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm, and can vouch for their responsibility in all business arrangements which they may make, as we have a thorough knowledge of their mercantile integrity, and their full ability to meet all obligations. This notice, of course, is intended for such of our readers as have no acquaintance with this firm: to all who know them, no recommendation will be necessary.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of \$10 cents each.]

PRATT—RITTER.—At Chelsea, Mass., 23d instant, by Rev. A. P. Mason, D. D., Mr. LOWELL A. PRATT, of Boston, to Miss MARIE L. RITTER, daughter of John C. Ritter, U. S. N., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JACKSON—ABBOTT.—In this city, 23d instant, by Rev. W. H. Alger, Captain THOMAS M. JACKSON to MAHAN C., only daughter of J. F. Abbott, both of Boston.
INGRAM—LEWIS.—July 9th, by Rev. W. W. Taylor, Mr. ARCHIBALD INGRAM, U. S. N., to Miss KATIE LEWIS, of Philadelphia.
CROATE—KANE.—In South Boston, Mass., 13th instant, Lieutenant FRANCIS C. CROATE to Miss JENNIE T. KANE, of South Boston.
SADLER—CROFFER.—On the 15th instant, by Rev. Richard Norris, JAMES E. SADLER to LAURA W. CROFFER, daughter of Captain L. S. Cropper, both of Havre de Grace, Md.
BAILEY—LINDSAY.—On the 24th instant, at the church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, Captain LOUIS C. BAILEY, U. S. A., to EMMA, youngest daughter of the late Lewis Lindsay, Esq., of Virginia.
CASE—MOORE.—On the 25th instant, by Rev. David Graves, at the residence of the bride, Lieutenant JOHN E. CASE to Miss S. ANNA MOORE, both of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

MATTHEWS.—Accidentally killed on board the United States steamer Wyandank, of the Potomac flotilla, on the afternoon of the 24th instant, Acting Master's Mate ALFRED PEARCE MATTHEWS, aged 29 years.
SWAIZ.—Second Lieutenant F. A. SWAIZ, Co. F, Third South Carolina Volunteers, on Morris Island, September 14, of typhoid fever.
PLYMPTON.—At Cambridge, 25th instant, HENRY S. PLYMPTON, M. D., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., aged 25 years.

OBITUARY.

CHARLES ALLEN, Captain and Commissary of Subsistence, died at Clarksville, Western Virginia, on the evening of Wednesday, September 9, 1863, and was buried in the cemetery of that place, at noon of Friday, September 11.

Captain ALLEN was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in November, 1834. His boy's associations and training were all of the town of Zanesville and vicinity. He was present for one term in the preparatory department of Marietta College, Ohio, and a longer time a student at Oberlin, Ohio. He was early in life placed in a telegraph office, and speedily became a very expert operator. As a telegrapher, he will be remembered in Zanesville, Ohio; in Wheeling, Va.; in Paducah, Ky.; in Elmira, N. Y.; in New Orleans, La., and latterly at the Pass a l'Ouvre, one of the embouchures of the Mississippi. In the intervals of telegraphing he was at different times in Iowa; connected with the Galois House, Louisville, and accompanied General WILLIAM WALKER, as private secretary, on two of his Central American expeditions. As correspondent of the New York Herald, he traversed parts of Central America, and furnished General WALKER with much of the information upon which his last two expeditions were based. Captain ALLEN was on the Susan at the time of her wreck among the Bay Islands, and was left in bed of fever, at Truxillo, when General WALKER deserted that place and made his retreat down the coast. He thus fell into the hands of the British, by whom he was returned to his native country.

He was employed at Pass a l'Ouvre just prior to the breaking out of the present rebellion, and had come North upon a short visit for his health, at the time of the attack upon Fort Sumter. Without delay, he resigned his position in Louisiana, and enlisted in the ranks of a company then organizing at Zanesville, Ohio. Upon the organization of this company, he was appointed orderly sergeant. Upon the arrival of his company in camp, it was incorporated into the Third regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Sergeant ALLEN was assigned to duty as quartermaster of the regiment, and so commissioned. After a few weeks at Camp Denison, the regiment re-enlisted for three years, Lieutenant ALLEN stepping into the ranks and enlisting as a private. Upon the organization of his company, he was elected first lieutenant. He was again assigned to duty as regimental quartermaster, and the order, correctness and promptness of his first quarterly report as regimental quartermaster, drew upon him such attention and commendation as resulted in his assignment to duty as post commissary at Clarksville, in Western Virginia. From here he was transferred to Fair Haven, Ky., in February, 1862, and from thence to Nashville, Tenn. He was commissioned as captain just before the close of the last session of Congress. His increasing debility necessitated his abandonment of duty, and he was relieved from duty at Nashville, on the 11th day of August, and, passing Northward, he continued slowly weakening, until, on Wednesday, September 9, the end came.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.
Hon. P. H. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.
John Pous, Chief Clerk, 3d floor.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's building, corner Fifth and E streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, 4c—333 17th street.

Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—331 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—Winder's building, corner Fifth and E streets.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Deputy Quartermaster—office, corner G and 15th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster—Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.

Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.

Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania street, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.

Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.

H. H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon F. T. Bachs, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

F. T. Bachs, President—in frame building on the space

between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.

Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Major K. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroles Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.

Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania AV.

Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 15th and I Sts.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—260 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Order No. 144 a Board is now in session at No. 469 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 15th and 16th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McPherson is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General H. Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and a-half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gideon V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y.
William Faxon, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.
Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.

Commodore Cornelius K. Stribling, at Philadelphia.
Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.

Captain Geo. F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.

Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.

Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.

Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Oscar Bullus, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y.

Lieut. Frank Eilers, and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff; Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Eliza Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.

Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

THE MERRILL PATENT FIRE

ARM MANUFACTURING COMPANY, BALTIMORE.

MERRILL'S PATENT BREACH LOADING CARBINES AND INFANTRY RIFLES, Pronounced by the best authority to be the MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPONS of the kind.

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A thrilling Biography of the Great General of the South. An authentic Life of **STONEWALL JACKSON.**

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Life, Services and Campaigns of STONEWALL JACKSON, from official Papers, Contemporary Narratives, and Personal Acquaintances. By A VIRGINIAN. One Vol., 12mo. 326 pp. \$1.25. Authentic Portraits of Jackson, and his successor, Ewell, on Steel.

Reprinted from Advanced Sheets of the Richmond Edition.

STONEWALL JACKSON has made too profound an impression, for the public not to devour with avidity an authentic life. Poor compilations may be gotten up by authors without access to authentic documents; but this is a life written by a Confederate Officer (HON. JOHN M. DANIELS), who knew him well served under him in his brilliant career, was assisted by the work by Mrs. JACKSON, and had access to all his papers. It gives minutely all the details of his campaigns, filled with thrilling incidents and interesting narratives, and is written with great ability, forming a volume of intense and absorbing interest unequalled by any other yet offered to the public.

It contains the only Portrait of Jackson taken from life, shortly after the battle of Chancellorsville, for Mrs. JACKSON.

II.

Just Issued,

CONFEDERATE "OFFICIAL REPORTS OF BATTLES."

Published by order of Congress, Richmond, Va. Companion to Pollard's "First Year of the War." One Volume 8vo., 600 pp., Cloth \$2.50.

Authentic Portrait of General Beauregard, Finely Executed on Steel.

An exact reprint of the official Confederate reports of battles, raids, and sieges, which are of the greatest interest and importance. They will command the attention of multitudes of readers in all parts, who are desirous of knowing the Southern history of the war.

The New York Times says:

"This is a volume of extraordinary interest, being nothing less than the rebel official statement of battles, for the account of which we have heretofore had to rely upon the reports of our officers, and descriptions of newspaper correspondents."

The whole collection will be found exceedingly valuable as a companion volume of our own Reports on the conduct of the War; and Mr. Richardson deserves great credit for getting it out in this very convenient and handsome shape."

III.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS, AND A THRILLING NARRATIVE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

6,000 Copies Sold the First Week.

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FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR.

By E. A. POLLARD, Editor Richmond Examiner, and

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One Volume, 8vo. Cloth, \$2.00.

Authentic Portraits, finely executed on Steel, from late Photographs of Davis, Lee, Beauregard, and Jackson.

PLANS OF BATTLES.

This is an exact reprint of the only History of the War published in the South. The value and importance of this connected statement of all civil, military, and naval operations, as pictured to Southern readers, cannot be underrated. It is well written, full of details, with many narratives and incidents of personal adventure, of the greatest interest.

It contains sketches of Southern Officers, the Constitution of the Confederate States, and a Chronological List of Battles and Events.

* * The importance and interesting character of the above works may be inferred from the fact that the publisher is obliged to use every facility to supply the unprecedented demand.

Agents wanted in every town and city.

C. B. RICHARDSON,

Historical Bookseller and Publisher,

Nos. 594, 596 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

Copies of the above works sent by mail, post-paid, upon receipt of prices.

N. B.—The Second Year of the War, by E. A. Pollard, with authentic Portraits and Plans, is in press and will soon be issued.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.—Major-General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCOOK) bright red; the 21st Corps (CRITTENDEN) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulancé depôts have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulancé depôts on the field of battle. Subordinate depôts and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depôts the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D." in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed cannon in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON'S lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily intrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear got hold of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man."

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *t* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin-can.

THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.—The London Post (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual amelioration and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

QUANTRELL, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—222 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, &c.—533 17th street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

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Colonel Albert J. Myer—138 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

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Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.
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Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.
Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Morris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer Army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.
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Surgeon Joseph R. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

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Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.
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Ordnance Department.
Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.
Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Av.
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Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

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Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

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All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth—and-a-half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
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Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

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Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.
Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.
Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Oscar Bullis, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y., commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff, Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Elsiea Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.

Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

RUSH-SHAFFER.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain THOMAS J. RUSH, of United States Army, to FANNY E. SHAFFER, of Canton, Ohio.

KAVANAGH-LESLIE.—At the Brevoort House, New York on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. JOHN T. KAVANAGH, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship City of London, one of the Inman line, to ANNA, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. E.

CRAWFORD-CLEMENT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, at St. George's Chapel, Captain AUGUSTUS CRAWFORD, formerly of New Jersey, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLEMENT, of Hesse Cassel, Germany. No cards.

HINKS-NICHOLS.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 3d inst., at Christ church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Brig.-Gen. EDWARD W. HINKS, to Miss ELIZABETH PERCE, daughter of George Nichols, Esq.

WHITE-DEBBY.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut. RUFUS A. WHITE, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss AUGUSTA E. DEBBY, of Torrington, Vt.

HEWLETT-SANDERSON.—At the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. AUGUSTUS HEWLETT, to MARY E., daughter of Lieutenant Col. James M. Sanderson, U. S. A.

PARVUS-ST. JOHN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. RODERICK PARVUS, U. S. Navy, and Miss CAROLINE A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this city.

WASHBURN-RUSH.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles C. Wallace, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to ELIZABETH CROWELL RUSH, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BULL.—In New Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, FREDERICK BULL, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship Pocahontas, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDMUND UNDERWOOD, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 5th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty, in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captaincy in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant JAMES D. RABR, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. These were so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his last year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his foiled rivals, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Fort Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his affections blighted, and the visions of his young ambition faded, his life is not the least costly or least sad sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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WASHINGTON, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Second National Bank of the city of New York, in the County of New York and State of New York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States stock, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking,

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